THE

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SIR JAMES HANNEN'S APPEAL.

We are glad to see that the considerations which we ventured to press upon the attention of our readers last week were yesterday recognized as cogent and unanswerable by the members of the Commission. Mr. Reid did not put the case one whit too strongly when he said that if the inquiry is to be conducted in the future as it has been in the past it will practically be interminable as well as ruinous. Sir James Hannen said that the matter had been the subject of most anxious consideration on the bench, and he significantly expressed a hope that "there will be an earnest effort made to shorten the inquiry as much as possible." We are not surprised that the President should make such an appeal. But unless the inquiry is not to degenerate into a monstrous burlesque, he will have to do something more than appeal. He will have to do what every judge would do in a court of justice—namely, to insist that no evidence shall be adduced which is not pertinent to the case which he is appointed to try.

We have no intention of trenching upon the domain marked off by the judges as that on which journalists must not intrude with their comments. So far from meditating any contempt of court, our only object is to prevent the authority and reputation of the court being brought into contempt. And that with all due submission we venture to say is the result which must follow if the *Times* continues to conduct its case as it is now being conducted. It is hardly too strong a remark to make that unless some check is put upon the introduction of irrelevant evidence we may reasonably anticipate the appearance in the box of all the witnesses who can testify to the "agonizing details" of the Whitechapel murders. There would be obvious advantages about such a course—from the *Times*' point of view. It would increase the depth of the bloody puddle which has been spread all over the floor of the court, and from an electoral point of view it would be simply invaluable to identify Mr. Parnell with Jack the Ripper. As to the objection that there is no connection between the Whitechapel murders and the Irish members, we fail to see that the objection is any more pertinent in that case than in the case of much of the evidence that has been admitted without question. Mr. Reid's observation yesterday seems unanswerable.

> As far as any evidence tending to connect the committal of the outrages either with the League or the persons charged is concerned, I do not and will not ask for any abbreviation whatever. What I do ask for is an abbreviation in the piling up of what I may call agonizing details which can have no relevancy whatever.

It is certainly no unfair demand to make, and it is one which cannot be too strongly insisted upon in the interests of the Commission itself.

Take, for instance, the evidence of the Kerry witnesses who have been produced at the last two sittings of the Commission. It was understood that the Commission was appointed to inquire into the charges made against certain individuals who were named and who are on their trial. So far no evidence whatever has been adduced to show the slightest connection between the accused and the outrages for which they are held responsible. All that has been done in that direction has been to attempt to prove that the Land League was responsible for the crimes referred to, and that therefore constructively the authors of the Land League might be held to be implicated in criminal conspiracy. But in the case of the Kerry witnesses, we have got far beyond this. In many cases there is not even an attempt to prove that the Land League is responsible. The victims who are paraded in the court are themselves in many cases Land Leaguers. They sometimes swear with extraordinary emphasis that the Land League had nothing whatever to do with the crimes to which they testify. There is thus a gradual growth of the principle of constructive responsibility. First of all it was understood that only evidence directly inculpating certain specified persons would be admitted. Then this was extended to include evidence that inculpated the Land League. Now we have got to the admission of evidence in which the Land Leaguers themselves are the victims of outrage. But it does not seem to matter how irrelevant the evidence may be or how absolutely the witnesses contradict the suggestion that the Land League or its founders had anything to do with the facts to which they depose. Under these circumstances it seems only reasonable to expect that before long all the Whitechapel horrors—to which an addition has been made this morning—will be brought before the Commission. They are irrelevant, no doubt, but they all occurred after the formation of the Land League, and who knows but that some ingenious connection may be shown between the fiend who mutilates women in the East-end and the Irish members?

We can well understand the reluctance of the judges to seem to limit the discretion of the counsel who are charged with the conduct of the *Times* case. We do not complain of the extent to which they have allowed the thing to go so much as of the literally limitless range which seems to be threatened. So far, the Irish members have gained immensely by the extension of the inquiry. The effect of the admissions made by the *Times* witnesses from Kerry is immense, and it tells all on the Nationalist side. But not even to be whitewashed by every *Times* witness can the Irish members afford to keep the inquiry going on for ever.

COUNT TOLSTOI AS A SOCIAL REFORMER.

From our Commissioner recently in Russia.

"In thirty years, private property in land will be as much a thing of the past as now is serfdom. England, America, and Russia will be the first to solve the problem. Already the work makes progress. When I was a young man the emancipation of the serf preoccupied the mind of the Russian youth. To-day another work commands the attention of our sons—the destruction of the private ownership of land." So said Count Leon Tolstoi to me in one of the many long and pleasant rambles which we had together over the undulating lands surrounding Yasnaia Poliana. As we strolled under the pleasant shade of the birch trees, drinking the air laden with the steamy fragrance which rises from spring verdure under the noonday sun, I was constantly reminded of other conversations which I enjoyed years ago in scenery not dissimilar with a companion who in cast of mind and habit of thought closely resembled my Russian host. I had but to forget the difference in accent and ignore the dress to imagine that instead of listening to Count Tolstoi in Yasnaia Poliana I was being admonished by Auberon Herbert in the New Forest as to the heinous wickedness of all government, the iniquity of all taxation, and the absolute necessity under which we all lay of allowing every one else to do exactly as he pleases. I remember discussing Count Tolstoi's doctrines with Mr. Herbert a couple of years since at Ashley Arnewood, and now that I was discussing them with Count Tolstoi himself I was more than ever struck with the resemblance between the two men. The differences, however, are almost as marked as the points of similarity. It requires a strong effort of imagination to picture Mr. Herbert as a Socialist, and, although he is full of the spirit of Christ, our New Forest philosopher has never propounded the doctrine of Count Tolstoi, that the supreme law of humanity is to be found in the literal meaning of the Sermon on the Mount. If you want to know what Count Tolstoi is like, you take Auberon Herbert, Thomas Carlyle, John Ruskin, and George Fox, boil them all down into a single specimen of the human, and you have Count Tolstoi. Personally he is a most loveable man, full of all tender sympathies and lovingkindness, and vehement conviction, natural, simple, and strong.

I found Count Tolstoi full of Henry George and land nationalization. "Henry George," he told me, "has formulated the next article in the programme of the progressist Liberals of the world. How I admire his speech, which is so Christian; his style, which is so clear; and his metaphors, which are so striking. He has indicated the first next step that must be taken. His ideas will spread—nay, they are spreading. During the winter I have at night the peasants to talk with me round the samovar, and we often discussed the future of the land. I found them of two minds: One section would give every adult male an equal portion of land. The other would have the whole land held by the community cultivated and owned in common. But when I explained Henry George's idea they all agreed that this would be the best. Only last week a peasant came nearly forty versts across the country to ask for further explanations about this land nationalization."

"And what did you tell him?"

"I told him that under the nationalization scheme all land would belong to the Government, that there would be probably a reduction of 20 per cent. in the tax they now pay for their land, and that ultimately the

reduced land tax would take the place of any other taxes. He was quite satisfied, and he will tell others of the scheme."

"What taxes do the peasants pay?"

"The direct land tax to which allusion is made is between seven and eight roubles per annum, which they must pay for forty-nine years to repay the State for the advance which it made to the landed proprietors at the time of the Emancipation. Under George's scheme, instead of paying a terminable seven and a half roubles for forty-nine years, they would pay six roubles in perpetuity. The peasants know this, but they are willing to go on paying the reduced rent to the commune after the period of repayment is over."

I told Count Tolstoi of the discussions I had held with Henry George in London, and the sore point of the Ten Commandments. "I quite agree with George," said Count Tolstoi, "that the landlords may be expropriated without dishonesty without compensation as a matter of principle. But as a question of expediency I think compensation might facilitate the necessary change. It will come, I suppose, as the emancipation came. The idea will spread. A sense of the shamefulness of private ownership will grow. Some one will write an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' about it; there will be agitation, and then it will come, and many who own land will do as did those who owned serfs, voluntarily give it to their tenants. But for the rest a loan might be arranged so as to prevent the work being stopped by the cry of confiscation. Communalization is better than nationalization, although no doubt the nationalization of land did not answer badly in Turkey; but it is better to vest the land in the commune than in the central Government. Of course, I do not hold with George about the taxation of the land. If you could get angels from heaven to administer the taxes from the land, you might do justice and prevent mischief. I am against all taxation."

We had been out walking in the cool of the day, and we had come upon a squad of one hundred navvies who were employed at the railway. They were finishing their supper, and were on the point of turning into their sod-built huts, in which they slept ten on each side on a rude plank platform, without mattresses, without even straw. Count Tolstoi promised to send them some straw, at which they seemed very pleased. Honest, kindly-looking fellows they were; not so stalwart as our navvies, but full of pleasant courtesy and frank talk. The visit to their huts naturally led to a discussion upon the social question.

"We have forgotten Christ," said the Count; "we will not obey Him. And what is the result? There you have a hundred men, each earning fifty copecks a day, without even straw to lie on at night. How can you and I sleep on mattresses and feather beds when these hardworking men have not even straw? If you were Christian you could not. What right have you to too much when your brother has not even enough? The next step in Christianity, the very first step, is for those who have wealth and lands to part with all that they have and let it go to the poor."

One of Count Tolstoi's friends and disciples, young Mr. T——, whom I met two years ago in London, at the house of M. Paschkoff, has adopted his views, and is living as a peasant, with his young wife and baby, on his estate at Voronege. But even this absolute identity with the peasants, and literal sharing with them his entire income, does not satisfy Count Tolstoi. What right have Christians to act as stewards of money which is evil, and solely evil? To assume that you have a right to dispose of your property even by giving it away is presumption. You have no right to your money—not even enough right to say that this man is more worthy to receive it than that. It is properly not yours at all. It is a stolen hoard which happens to be on your hands, but which the first comer has as much right to as yourself. Hence all that you have to do is to keep your hands off your money, and let any one take it that comes along, and cares to encumber himself with the accursed thing.

"Do you think," said Count Tolstoi, "that the money earned by doctors or lawyers or editors is less dishonestly acquired than that taken by a thief or a brigand? It is just the same: all is the result of violence. Take this estate on which we are; how was it acquired? By violence. My great-grandfather was one of Catherine's generals. She took the land from the peasants who worked it and gave it to him for his services in murdering people in war. That is the origin of one part of it. The other is the result of my writings. That is equally due to violence. Who buy my novels? Rich men. Whence come their riches? Again from violence. There is not enough in the world for any one to have more than his fair share. There is a Russian proverb that says that he who labours honestly can never build a fine house, and it is true. The honest toiler can only get the necessaries. Who gets more is a thief. Whenever you see a big house and luxury and all that, you see the result of the robbery of the poor. And the result is not only robbery, it is demoralization. For the thief and the thief's children do not need to work. They become idle, idleness breeds mischief, and their example corrupts and makes discontented the children of those who are too poor to follow their example. If you want to be like Christ you must have no property, you must share all round until you have no more than the others."

If you have money or house or clothes you must be ready to give them up to the first comer. The result of practising this doctrine even with the strict limitations imposed by the Countess Tolstoi, has not been very satisfactory. The false poor, the charlatan, the scamp, the drunkard, all swarm to be relieved. The genuine suffering poor remain away. Why the stolen hoard, if it be a stolen hoard, of the rich should be offered as a premium upon impudence, mendacity, and audacious selfishness I have not yet been able to discern. What would happen if Count Tolstoi carried out his principles to the uttermost is that a score of rascals would possess themselves of his estate, who would spend the rents in the *looka* instead of the propagation of temperance principles and the writing of "Anna Karenina."

When I ventured to hint this to the Count, he replied: "You should always choose that which is certainly good in preference to that which is only possibly good. To live in natural relations with my brothers, to till the earth, to grow corn, and to bring myself and my family into harmony with the will of God, which is the law of life revealed by Christ, that is a positive real good. The writing of novels may be only nonsense. There may be some good in them, but perhaps more evil. Who can judge? You say that 'Anna Karenina' may have roused thousands of people to put themselves in more true and loving relations with their kind, but how do I know that it may not have had a different effect on even more thousands? We do not know. And if I could by one word remove all the 80,000 prostitutes from the streets of London, I would not do it if by doing it I had to sacrifice the opportunity of placing myself and my family as tillers of the soil into healthy natural human relationship with other fellows, for the latter is a real good. The other may be or may not."

"I wish," said Count Tolstoi to me one night, "to write a novel, a romance, exposing the conventional illusion of romantic love. I have already written it, but it must be turned upside down and rewritten. It is too much of a treatise as it stands, and there is not enough of action in it. My object is to fill the reader with horror at the result of taking romantic love *au sérieux*. The end to which the whole story will lead up will be the murder of a wife by her husband. It will exhibit the depravation of married life by the substitution of romantic love, a fever born of carnal passion for Christian love, which is born of identity of sentiment, similarity of ideal, the friendship of the soul. Upon that love, Christian love, the love of brother and sister, if the carnal love can be grafted it is well, but the former, not the latter, is the first condition of happy married life. Herein the peasants teach us a lesson. They regard what we regard as romantic love as a disease, temporary, and painful, and dangerous. With them no marriage is made under its influence. Anything is better than that. The Herrstaten, who marry by the drawing of lots, are wiser than we. Our system is the worst possible, and the whole of our wedding ceremonial, and the honeymoon, the feasting, and the incitement to carnality are directly calculated to result in the depravation of matrimony. Not in one case out of a hundred does romantic love result in a lifelong happy union. The young people whose lives lie in different orbits are drawn together by this evanescent passion. They marry. For a month they are happy—perhaps even for a year, or two years. Then they hate each other for the rest of their lives, spending their time in paying homage to the respectabilities by concealing the truth from their neighbours. It must be so. If Anna Karenina had married Leven she must have abandoned him likewise. Romantic love is like opium or hashish. The sensation is overpowering and delightful. But it passes. It is not in human nature not to wish to renew the experience. For this novelty is indispensable. So the wife betrays her husband, and the husband is false to his wife, and the world becomes one wide brothel. I wish to open the eyes of all to the real nature and the tragic consequences of this substitution of romantic for Christian love. I see it clearly, oh! so clearly; and when you see a thing which no one else seems to see you feel you must gather all your forces, and devote yourself to setting forth the truth as you see it. This depravation of marriage is all because Christianity has been a word and not a thing. It will, however, be a reality again soon."

"A pleasant belief," I said.

"Yes," said he; "if I did not believe that I should see some advance, however slight, to the coming of the Kingdom of God, I would hang myself. But if I could establish the Kingdom in all its fulness by pressing a button, I should be very miserable, for there would be nothing left for me to do."

*A FAMOUS BUT FORGOTTEN STATESMAN.**

MR. ELLIOT has written a painstaking if somewhat ponderous record of the career of Queen Anne's Lord High Treasurer. It is really the first biography of Godolphin that has appeared, and the pity is that it should have been produced under circumstances which detract considerably from its value. There is, it seems, "much material entombed in family archives" which has been inaccessible to the author—why we are not informed. The consequence is that with the exception of some new matter which has been drawn from manuscripts in that bookmaker's paradise the British Museum and in the Record Office, Mr. Elliot has had to pick up his facts from odd corners here and there where he could find them. He has on the whole, we think, put his material to the best advantage, and takes a just view of his hero. Marlborough was, of course, the most famous man of the time, and his reputation has to some extent overshadowed that of his friend. The work Godolphin accomplished was, however, if less brilliant no less

* "The Life of Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, K.G., Lord High Treasurer of England 1702 to 1710." By the Hon. Hugh Elliot. (Longmans. 1888.)

valuable in its own sphere, and is well worthy of the attention of all political students. It was during his period of office that some of the greatest financial changes ever made by an English Government were first carried out; and although Godolphin's influence in Parliament was great—"his words were listened to as if they proceeded from an oracle"—it is on his administrative capacity in the domain of finance that his fame rests. Reckless extravagance and corruption were common enough in his day, and against these abuses he resolutely fought. Of the care with which he scrutinized all claims on the public purse Mr. Elliot gives a notable, if amusing, example. Nothing seemed too trivial for his inspection, and on one occasion "the Treasury received a warrant for the supply of a new silver trumpet for the trumpeter of the Third Troop of the Guards." In Godolphin's handwriting is minuted on the back, "What has become of the old one?" Nor was he less scrupulous when he had to deal direct with crowned heads. No one can read his correspondence with William III., for instance, without admiring the outspoken and straightforward protests which he makes against increased expenditure. His advice was generally characterized by prudence, and was dictated with a single eye to the public interest. Of the intrigues which prevailed during the latter period of Godolphin's power Mr. Elliot gives an interesting account, and the manner in which he was finally dismissed by Queen Anne was anything but creditable to that Sovereign. Nor was office and honour all he lost. Her Majesty had promised him a pension of £4,000, but she chose to forget her promise, and he retired into private life with barely sufficient to maintain him as a private gentleman. "He through whose hands millions of pounds had passed, who, according to Swift's pointless malice, had angled for men with golden hooks, whose single word was accepted by the moneyed men of London as better security than a nation's credit, possessed when he left office an income which did not exceed £1,000 a year!" How different the treatment Marlborough received readers of history know. Mr. Elliot's book throughout bears evidence of conscientious work, and although at times a trifle dull will serve to revive and perpetuate the memory of a statesman to whom England in troublous times owed much.

A BOOK ABOUT EGYPT.

"LEAVES from an Egyptian Note Book." By Isaac Taylor, M.A., Litt.D. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.) Canon Taylor went to Egypt, which he calls, it is not easy to say why, the "headquarters of Islam," "in order to investigate the truth of certain assertions which have of late been freely made as to the barbarism, ignorance, profligacy, and intolerance of Mahommedan nations." As his own pro-Mahommedan writings had gone before him, he naturally found a friendly reception. Mahommedan gentlemen placed at his disposal "means of information not accessible to ordinary tourists." The result, as may easily be imagined, was not to shake the Canon's preconceived views. Ten weeks in a country—for such, as far as we can make out, was the length of the Canon's stay—are scarcely enough to furnish materials for an independent judgment, but they may go a long way in confirming a judgment already made. But it must not be supposed that Canon Taylor is not well worth reading, nor even that he does not contribute much that should correct certain judgments about Mahommedan life.

And putting the same question, and the cognate topics of polygamy and slavery, aside, there are other matters on which the views of a thoughtful observer are worth having. About our administration in Egypt the writer has no doubt; where English management prevails things are well done; where native methods remain they are done ill, and international control is no better than native government. Justice is in native hands, and it is a scandal. The railways and the Daira are under international commission, and they bring neither credit nor profit to the country. It is comforting to be told that Mr. Caine has exaggerated the moral evils caused by the army of occupation. But it is exaggeration, not invention. Anyhow, if experience is to be trusted, a French occupation would be infinitely worse. It is easy to believe, however, that our officers are often arrogant and insolent. The experience is only too familiar. To the average youngster from Sandhurst or Woolwich, every man with a dark skin is a "nigger." We wish we could say that they always unlearn their folly when they cease to be youngsters. To return to the statement that Egypt is the "headquarters of Islam"—is not the Padishah its Pope, and are not the Wahabees its genuine representatives? And what of Mecca?

THE "UNIVERSAL REVIEW" FOR NOVEMBER.

As a pendant to the editor's spirited and statistical reply to Mr. Knowles's "Protest," Sir J. Lubbock gives a "Note on Examinations," and Professor Ray Lankester another, in which he suggests that scholarships should be given only to poor scholars; and Mr. Walter Wren defends with his wonted vivacity his own line of teaching. The first lot of a sectional article on the "Progress of Women"—conceived too much on a dictionary plan—is made up of notes by Mrs. Fawcett, Lucas Malet, Miss Clough, of Newnham, and Mrs. Scharlieb, M.B., on the modern advance of women in politics, literature, learning, and science respectively. Edward Garnett writes of Richard Jefferies—how that "whereas Zola preaches 'It is written,' Jefferies argues, 'Say that it is hopeless, and it is hopeless; believe that something can be done, and much can be done.' Thus does Jefferies turn inside out Zola's coat of Necessity, and declare that it ought to be worn outside in, as a coat of Freewill.'" Samuel Butler contributes one of his excellent artistic articles, and there are other good things. But the pictures!—one of them looks as if it had crept in by mistake from the *Infant's Magazine*.

ART NOTES.

Concerning the approaching election at the Royal Academy I am told that "great efforts are being made by the American colony in London to secure—so far as persuasion can—the return of two prominent and deservedly popular American artists." No doubt full justice will be done to their claims, but the prior rights of English candidates will be duly considered by the electors.

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The election for a new R.A. to fill the place of poor Frank Holl is down for the 5th of next month—a date that will clash with the Liverpool meeting, at which many members of the Royal Academy are to attend. The result, I believe, will fall upon Mr. Burgess, Mr. Herkomer, or Mr. Andrew Gow, who have been "waiting" in the order named—the first-named for eleven years. It is said that Mr. Gow is the most, and Mr. Herkomer the least, popular of the candidates with the electors.

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It is satisfactory to hear that the collection of Frank Holl's works, which is to be the feature of the forthcoming "Old Masters," will be a thoroughly representative one. There are about fifty promises, and hitherto no refusals. The Queen will lend "No Tidings from the Sea," and the governors of the Royal Holloway College, "Newgate: Committed for Trial"—two of the artist's best known works. It is to be hoped that all the pictures will be hung in order of date; if not, a unique opportunity to follow the growth and development of the painter's power will be lost.

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To-morrow night Mr. Cobden-Sanderson will deliver a lecture on "Book binding" at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, in the New Gallery. There are those who do not care for Mr. Sanderson's style of work, but no one will deny the possession of great artistic feeling and taste by this eminent "professional amateur."

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A monument to Mdme. "Claude Vignon," crowned by a portrait-bust by herself, has just been uncovered at Père Lachaise. This is only one of a long series of memorials and statues lately erected in France to artists and sculptors. Why do we not follow the example in England? The painters' and sculptors' arts are employed for the glorification of all sorts and conditions of men and women, in recognition of their various degrees of eminence or merit. But artists appear to be even more severely boycotted than actors, though the glory they bring to their country is out of all proportion greater, more lasting, and more widely recognized than that of the professors of the lesser art.

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With the exception of the busts of Reynolds and Hogarth in Leicester-square—erected because they are two of the four "worthies" who have resided there in times gone by—there is not a single statue to an artist in all open-air London that I know of. Authors, military and naval heroes, politicians, scientists, "blood," and so forth, all have statuary compliments paid to their class; yet even artists who have been great public benefactors by giving their best to the nation—like Turner, Beaumont, Soane, Gibson, Mr. Watts, and others—are not thought worthy of recognition. This is not as it should be, or perhaps—on second thoughts—is it a distinction?

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Professor Hubert Herkomer has etched his portrait of "An American Lady," which was his most remarkable contribution to last year's Academy. This plate, published by Mr. McLean, is an etching far superior to the "Miss Katie Grant" of a couple of years ago. The pensive lady, clad in an evening gown of black—

> Entranced in some diviner mood
> Of self-oblivious solitude—

sits gracefully in her chair, as Mr. Herkomer says, not unlike Mrs. Siddons. The painter writes that the portrait—the second one of this lady: the first, being a failure, he burned—"is the best thing, without exception, that I have done." I believe also that it comprises, on the whole, his best etched work. It is firmly drawn, and the black is richly luminous.

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The Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris opened its doors last month with no fewer than twelve hundred names on its roll of students. This is six times as many as at the Royal Academy, a state of things on which both the artistic community and the country may well congratulate themselves. As it is, our relatively small art-world find it hard to get work, or to sell it.

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Line engraving, alas! is rapidly becoming extinct in England. Mr. Arthur Willmore, the engraver of many admirable plates in this splendid, if somewhat passionless, method, is just dead, and Mr. Lumb Stocks, R.A., and Mr. Stocpoole, A.R.A., appear to be the only two first-class representatives of the art left among us. In these days of etching and photogravure, when rapidity counts for so much in the race for popular favour, it is hardly surprising, perhaps, to see the more elaborate and dignified method of engraving sinking out of sight. But can nothing be done for it? The Academy seems to do its best by offering a gold medal for biennial competition, but it attracts no attention, and its school of line engraving is absolutely without a pupil. Surely we should not deliberately allow the process which Raimondi practised 400 years ago to become a "lost art"!

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The colossal picture of the lying-in-state of the late Emperor Frederick, now on view at the Gainsborough Gallery, is a poor thing as a work of art, although it is interesting as a record—provided that the record is a true one. On four painters, Messrs. Hirsch, Aglita, Vieweg, and Schmidt, rests the responsibility of painting it.

M. H. S.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Notwithstanding the support which Lord Granville and Lord Kimberley thought fit to extend to Lord Salisbury last night in the House of Lords we are more doubtful than ever as to the wisdom of his policy in Eastern Africa. He admitted last night that it is no longer a mere question of operation against the slave trade to which he has committed this country. He has practically gone to war with the enemies of Germany; to use his own words, we are acting as the allies of the Sultan of Zanzibar in this matter, and it is against those who are in insurrection against him, especially the Arab slave traders, that the blockade is enforced. Here we have a distinct avowal of our participation in a war for the suppression of rebellion.

Nothing is more curious than the persistency with which Ministers stick to the doctrine that it is possible to make war on the principle of limited liability. Lord Salisbury repudiated indignantly the doctrine that he was going to war in Africa, but the only semblance of excuse for such an assertion is that he is only going to war by sea, and not by land. An insurrection has broken out against the Sultan of Zanzibar and against the Germans, to whom the natives say that the Sultan has sold his subjects. We are going to war to suppress that insurrection, and our share in it would not cease if all the Arab slave-traders disappeared to-morrow. The pretext that we are going a-crusading against the slave trade is nothing but a pretext, and a very shallow one to boot.

It is evident that we have not yet got to the bottom of the mystery which conceals the relations that existed between Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Matthews. Questioned about it in the House last night, Mr. Matthews objected to lay on the table the correspondence between himself and the Chief Commissioner. All that he would do was to state generally that he knew of no occasion on which he had given to Sir Charles Warren directions apparently or really contrary to the Statute. Of course not; but Mr. Matthews did not say that he knew of no occasion on which Sir Charles Warren thought that the directions given to him by the Home Office were contrary to the statute. The catechism is to be renewed, and we hope it will be kept up until Mr. Matthews is transferred to a position in which it will be no longer necessary in the public interest to put him on the rack every afternoon.

In the House no one makes any secret of the fact that the only reason Mr. Matthews is retained at the Home Office is because if he were to be made a peer, the Unionists would probably lose the seat which he holds in Birmingham. Lest the Unionists should lose that Birmingham seat the country must put up with the indefinite prolongation of Mr. Matthews's administration. Under those circumstances, we propose a compromise. Why not keep Mr. Matthews in the House of Commons by giving him some post in which he would have nothing to do? That he would do well. Our anxiety to be relieved of the presence of Mr. Matthews at the Home Office is far too great for us to insist that he should be shut up to the acceptance of no other office than that of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Those who remember the evidence given before the Special Committee on the Hyderabad scandal by General Richard Strachey, R.E.—often confounded with his civilian brother Sir John—will hear without astonishment that in well-informed quarters he is reported to have been the principal agent in leading Viscount Cross astray in regard to the Burmah Ruby Mines. As in India, so in England, the name of Strachey seems destined to be associated with grave official errors. The break of gauge and the Budget blunder are not inadequately matched by the Deccan Mining Concession and the treatment of the Streeter Syndicate. "Cœlum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt."

As an alternative to the Glencoe atrocity, a West Highland line which takes a somewhat different route is being promoted in the present Session of Parliament. Instead of Glencoe it is Loch Lomond which is threatened with desecration. From Helensburgh, the North British terminus on the Clyde, the proposed line is to climb the eastern shore of Loch Long and the north-western side of Loch Lomond, then cross towards Ben Voirlich, pass under the shoulder of Ben Voirlich to the rich woods of Glen Falloch, thence to Crianlarich and Glen Dochart, through the pass near Inveroran to the Tullich valley, across the wilderness of Rannoch Muir, and then by Glen Treig and the Spean valley to Fort William. There is to be a branch to the western seaboard. People familiar with Scotch scenery do not require to be told that this assemblage of outlandish names indicates one of the wildest, as well as one of the prettiest, parts of Scotland. The route saves Glencoe, but damns many other sublimities. But then, it "opens up the fisheries." So presently there will not be a square inch in the British Isles where we Londoners, Ruskinian or otherwise, can escape the smell of smoke and the scream of the railway whistle. We must grin and bear it. A mild Scotch herring is better than a wild Scotch glen any day.

Mr. Morley's speech last night was interesting and useful. It contained two notable points. First, Mr. Morley declares that he stands exactly where he did on the Irish Land Question. He always said that "it would be unfair and inexpedient to throw upon an Irish Parliament a question touching such deep interests so involved with old passions and with such bitter roots in old historic measures," and he says so still. Therein Mr. Morley is no doubt consistent. But there is little doubt that the question will have to be submitted to an Irish Parliament in the first case. Only in Dublin are they sufficiently near the facts to be able to deal intelligently with the question. The Imperial Parliament, in which Ireland will be represented, will, however, retain in its own hand the right of seeing that the Irish Parliament does not overstep the limitations of equity.

We are glad also to see that Mr. Morley is prepared to assent to the salutary principle that if you use the credit of the whole community in order to change the status of a few individuals, the benefit so conferred should not be exclusively confined to those individuals. Some portion at least of the benefit should be shared with the Irish taxpayers at large. Here Mr. Morley is on strong ground, but logically he will have to reconsider his limitation. "Why must the Irish tenant who happens to be in occupation at the moment your Land Bill is passed have "the main benefit and the larger benefit?" He is often a land grabber, he is the most favoured member of a family all equally deserving, why should he profit most by the use of British credit?

M. Feraud, the French Minister at Tangier, is dead. This is to be regretted, if only because the arrival of his successor will introduce an unknown quantity into the politics of Morocco. M. Feraud was not a M. Roustan, and he was honest enough to deplore the abuses inseparable from the system of Consular protection. Like his British and Spanish colleagues, he was convinced that protection must be abolished root and branch. We hope his successor will also inherit his opinions.

Mr. Mundella, in endorsing Mr. Diggle's acceptance of his challenge, is quite right to limit the terms of reference to the one main matter in dispute. Mr. Diggle says that his Board has carried on the work at the present time at the rate of £250,000 a year less than the corresponding work was being carried on in the last year of the preceding Board. This is what he means by the saving of £250,000 a year, and this is the pretence upon which he and his candidates are trading. It is this, therefore, and this alone, which the accountants should be called upon to examine. As the time before the election is now so very short, one will know what to think of any attempt to confuse or enlarge the issue.

The Lord Chancellor can hardly have a very keen perception of the ridiculous, or he would not have let his temper run away with him in the House of Lords yesterday. Here is what he said about certain newspapers:—

> The existence of these publications is not very creditable to English society. The publications in question include the *Daily News*, *Truth*, the *Star*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in fact the entire Liberal press of London. Cannot Lord Halsbury see how foolish he makes himself in stamping the existence of all publications which are opposed to him in politics as discreditable to English society?

As for the rest of the Lord Chancellor's speech, it can hardly be called an answer at all. What Lord Randolph said was that the Lord Chancellor had refused to allow the Treasury to reduce the number of official referees. The Lord Chancellor does not deny it: he merely says that as there was no recommendation in a Report urging the reduction, he was not going to be so unkind to the bar as to enforce it. As for the public interest in the matter, here is the remarkable admission which the Lord Chancellor went on to make:—

> I am bound to admit the office has not hitherto met the expectations of those who created it. The cause has, I believe, been attributable to the misfortune of the ill-health from which, almost from the first, more than one of the referees

suffered; and those who are aware how great an age was reached by more than one of these officials before actual retirement will not be surprised that the business dwindled.

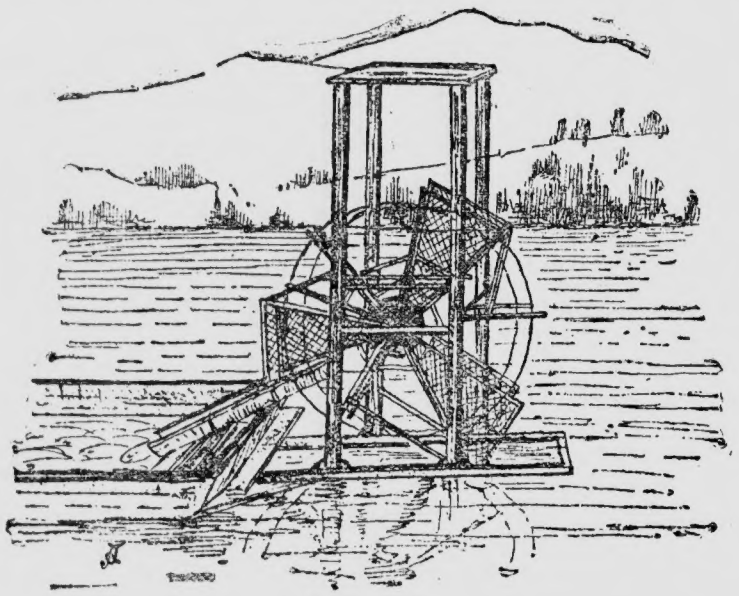
Why, Lord Randolph or Mr. Jennings himself could not have made a more telling point. Nor could the Lord Chancellor have been a better Balaam even if he were a *Times* witness.

Brighton, the paradise of suburban Londoners at this season of the year, has been very full of visitors during the past few days, and one at least of the big hotels was obliged to turn away even early arrivals from town on Saturday afternoon. The rush was no doubt partly owing to the Stock Exchange holiday. Her Majesty's Opposition was well represented; among the promenaders on Sawbath afternoon —tell it not in South Edinburgh and in Banffshire!—were Mr. Childers and Mr. Duff: Mr. Herbert Gardner and Mr. T. P. O'Connor were also distinguished in the crowd. If the Brightonians wish to increase the autumn attractions of their popular town they would be well advised to build a winter garden. This is even more required than an Alhambra or an Hôtel Métropole.

"The President, in the name of the Council, has proclaimed Citizen Boulanger Provisional General-in-Command of the armed force of Paris, during the absence of Citizen Santerre." Thus wrote the Paris *Moniteur* in August, 1792, referring to Baudoin S. Boulanger, and the *Revue Bleue*, in a spirited article, traces the ascendancy of the first General Boulanger from his first appearance in the *Moniteur* to his sombre end, when Robespierre, Saint Just, and all the other leaders of the Revolution came out to see him beheaded in July, 1794. The *Revue* makes these facts the peg on which to hang an article on heredity, pointing out that the "germ of Boulangism" was inherited by the present General from his grand-uncle, as Louis Napoleon inherited many of his qualities from the leader of the Grande Armée. But the Third Napoleon came to a bitter end, as also did the first Boulanger, and it is to be hoped that the sprightly nephew will take the lesson to heart, and see that he only emulates the first part of his uncle's career.

THE HISTORY OF A CAN OF SALMON.

THE salmon industry is a very important one on the Pacific coast. On the Columbia River alone the business of canning the fish reaches an average annual value of 3,000,000 dols., and gives employment to more than four thousand fishermen, besides the large number of hands engaged at the canneries themselves. The centre of this industry is Astoria, where three-fourths of the canneries are located, and where nearly all the pack finds shipment to market. Of course the fishing season is limited by law, and extends from the 1st of April to the last of July; for otherwise the fish would be in danger of complete extermination. As it is, it is a marvel that there remain any after the tremendous activity displayed in catching them. Two thousand boats at every turn of the tide lie in wait as they come in over the bar, each boat with a net three hundred



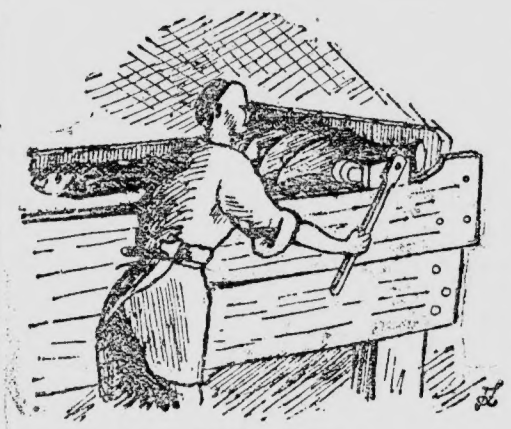
A FISH WHEEL.

fathoms long. Those that escape have other nets and traps awaiting them all along the course of the river, and on the Upper Columbia are the fish-wheels, always turning, and always ready to scoop them up.

The fishermen are mostly Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Italians; while the cannery hands are chiefly from the Celestial kingdom. A fishing outfit consists of a boat, manned by two men, and a net. The boat, which lasts eight or ten years, costs about 250 dols.; but a net costs 400 dols., and the fisherman is in luck if it lasts him one season. It is no wonder the nets are handled so carefully, and dried and packed up on the boat with such tenderness. It is almost touching to see the solicitude shown by the owner for the welfare of his net. Fishing on Sunday is prohibited by law, and Sunday is the great day to overhaul the outfit. Sunday means from six p.m. on Saturday to the same hour of the following day. On Sunday afternoon the boats are prepared for the night's work; and as soon as the clock strikes six, the fleet of boats make out for the bar, vying with one another for the best positions. It is supposed that the most favourable fishing-ground is that nearest the bar; and often and often boats are swamped and the fishermen drowned through utter recklessness in approaching too near the thundering surf that breaks where the Columbia joins the sea.

The process of canning is a very interesting one. On our trip down from Portland to Astoria we stopped at a large cannery to deliver fish, and one of the officers of the boat took us through and explained the processes. The first thing is to get used to the almost overpowering fishy smell. Until this is done one cannot very well pay much attention to what is going on around him. We first saw the ends of the cans cut out by heavy dies, and the sides with a knife-cutter. This is done with amazing rapidity. The sides are then rolled, six at a time, into cylinders, and passed on to men who solder the seam; and then to others who fix on the bottoms. Systematic practice has enabled these workmen to accomplish their task with a dexterity and speed that are almost inconceivable. There is no workman that can beat John Chinaman in work which he has mastered. He seems to be perfectly devoid of all inventive and original power; but for copying what others do he has no equal. Once show him how to do a thing, and he does it, always well, and with untiring energy. John is nothing if not exact and systematic. He becomes, in fact, a machine, working regularly and rapidly, and always in the same undeviating way.

The cans are now ready to be filled. The salmon on being put ashore are consigned to the tender care of a stalwart butcher Chinaman, who lays about a dozen on the table in front of him, and then begins to "trim" them one by one. A single stroke of the knife and the head is off; another, and the tail is severed. The fins go the same way; and in a twinkling the entrails are out, and disappear through a chute into a receptacle, from which they go to the oil factory. The fish is then plunged into a tank of water, where the scales are removed; and then into a second, where it is further cleaned. The next process is to cut it up into lengths fitting the can, which is done at one stroke of the "gang slicer." These "chunks" are then sliced lengthwise, and carried to the fillers, who put them into the tins. A Chinaman will fill one thousand cans a day. The cans and their contents are again thoroughly washed as they rapidly revolve under a spray of warm water.



THE GANG SLICER.

The tops are now put on, and then they go through the crimping machine, where the tops are secured; and then onward in a row across a brick furnace, on which stands a trough of melted solder. A moving chain pushes the cans edgewise through the trough, and then through cold water, from which they travel to the testers, who examine them to see if they are air-tight. Those that are not are sent to the solderer's. Then they are immersed in boiling water, and a huge seething cauldron it is, for an hour and twenty minutes; and then again tried by the testers, who tap them with a wooden mallet, the slightest imperfection being at once detected by their experienced ears. The good ones are then punctured to allow the hot air to escape, and are then immediately sealed up again. The cans are again cooked by steam for one hour and a quarter. Again they are tested, this time with a big iron nail, the least inequality of sound causing the can to be declared imperfect. A lye bath removes all particles of grease, and then comes the varnish bath, followed by the pasting of the familiar red and yellow labels by little girls; and our can of salmon is ready to be shipped to the other side of the world if need be.

A case of salmon contains forty-eight 1 lb. cans, representing from 2 dols. to 2 dols. 50 c. in value of fish, and nearly an equal quantity in other material and labour. This brings the cost of a can to the cannery proprietor about 10 cents, or 5*d.* each at most. Much of the year's pack is sent direct to England by sailing vessels from Astoria; while thousands of cans are taken to San Francisco and Portland and shipped to the Eastern States by rail. The year's pack averages about half a million cases; and, taking an average of two and one half fish to the case, this would indicate that one million and a quarter salmon, weighing 20 lbs. each, are taken yearly in the Columbia. Added to this, of course, are the thousands of fish sent to Portland and other local markets, or shipped East on ice.

After visiting the cannery we saw and understood how the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* can eat fresh salmon for his lunch that was caught in the far-off waters of the Columbia, and carried through perils of two oceans round Cape Horn to the London market, unspoiled after a voyage of ten thousand miles.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LADY GUIDES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The generous manner in which you invariably lend your columns to philanthropic appeals leads me to hope that you will give the present matter publicity. The "Lady Guide Association" will shortly be opened. Its various branches offer new fields, almost without limit, to the class named above. Since the announcement of this new employment (I beg to gratefully acknowledge the very liberal support given it by the public press) I have received an incredible number of applications from really capable ladies, whose stories of failure in the attempt to earn a livelihood, owing to the over crowded labour market, are heartrending. I have openings in all directions of the "Lady Guide Association" (secretaries, book-keepers, &c., besides "lady guides," are wanted). Distinguished patronage and some substantial assistance has been given, but unless more funds are forthcoming these offices will be filled gratuitously by friends; thus a large number of women without the means of subsistence who could find here fair remuneration for labour will be shut out. I ask all those who have sympathy with distressed ladies of all countries and denominations to send to me for full particulars and information of this new departure. Cheques may be crossed "Bank of England," Western branch, for credit of "Lady Guide Association."—I am, yours obediently,

(Miss) EDITH A. DAVIS,
Originator and Secretary.

5, *Lauderdale-road, Maida-vale, Nov.* 20.

THE FARMER'S PARADISE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your edition of the 17th, under the heading "Occasional Notes," the question is asked how much of the money obtained under Lord Ashbourne's Act is reinvested in land? Now the greater part if not all of the money so obtained is simply repaid to English mortgagees, who naturally after the anxiety they have had are not likely to reinvest in Ireland. But when you proceed to ask why they should not purchase land with it within a hundred miles of London, you fall into a fallacy equally shared by many English people—that farming in England or Scotland is just as profitable as in Ireland. This is an error, and I will show you why. In England and Scotland the land will only produce during six to seven months in the year. In Ireland, owing to the warm, mild climate, you can produce in the greater part of the country during all the twelve months, and, moreover, the especial articles for which there is a constant demand in the great cities close at hand—milk, butter, meat, eggs, poultry, and vegetables. I enclose my card, and beg to sign myself,

November 18. ONE WHO HAS FARMED IN BOTH.

P.S.—I daresay it may be news to many of your readers to learn that fuchsias, even in the North of Ireland, grow into wood, lofty enough to serve as pheasant covers—as, for instance, at Lord de Ros's place in county Down, and that the common Tom Thumb geranium will survive, though left out of doors all the winter.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE COMMISSION.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—A very apt illustration of the cogency of your article of yesterday as to the absurd waste of public time and money now being incurred by the proceedings before the Parnell Commission is afforded by the latest news from Ireland. Here it is:—"The Murder of a Caretaker—the Body boycotted.—No clue has been obtained to the murder of a caretaker named Jeremiah Lynch. . . . After the inquest the body was left in a room of the court house till five o'clock, when the father and brother of the deceased sought to get a cart to remove it, but failed, and three policemen with the brother had to carry it on their shoulders." Now, assuming this to be true, how does this differ from all the stories with which the Commission has been occupied for days past? And yet, be it remembered, that (1) Coercion is in full swing in this district; (2) Mr. Balfour insists that the National League is suppressed, therefore it cannot be the guilty party; (3) no public meetings can be held without risk of dispersal by armed forces; (4) the press is gagged, in spite of Mr. Balfour's denials—witness the imprisonment of Mr. McHugh, of Sligo; (5) Mr. Sheehan, the member for the immediately adjoining Killarney division of Kerry, is at this moment in gaol, not because he instigated this or any other crime, but because he cried "Boo for Balfour." Surely it would save some valuable time if this were taken as a test case, and the true causes of the whole class of cases inquired into. For here we have the same effects arising as in the years of which evidence is being daily piled up; but without the exciting causes (seditious speeches and the like) with which it is sought in those cases to connect them. What we require to find is the constant causes to which these effects recurring again and again can rightly be traced. To put it clearly thus: certain events are happening to-day in all essential particulars the same as those of 1880-1884, now being inquired into. The latter are attributed to two sets of causes: (1) by the *Times* (*i.e.*, the Government), to the efforts of the National League; (2) by the National League, to the tyranny of the landlords (*e.g.*, Lord Clanricarde). Which cause is most likely to be the true one? Surely that which has remained constant throughout and still continues. But this is the tyranny of the landlords; for the other—namely, the tyranny of the National League—is declared by Mr. Balfour to have been entirely broken by his coercive methods. Either Mr. Balfour is hopelessly wrong when he boasts of the success of his policy of Coercion, or he is absolutely wrong in attributing these crimes to the omnipotent tyranny of the National League.—Yours obediently,

House of Commons, Nov. 16. C. A. V. CONYBEARE.

At Home and Abroad.

The Empress Frederick has not suffered in any way from her journey to Windsor. Her Imperial Majesty accompanied the Queen during her airing in the Home Park yesterday morning, and attended the service at St. George's Chapel in the afternoon.

Mr. Gladstone was last evening the guest at dinner of Mr. George Armitstead, at No. 4, Cleveland-square, where he met Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P.

The new Russian loan will, a Brussels telegram says, probably be issued at 86½. The subscription will, it is believed, be opened on December 6.

The entries for the Smithfield Show, which commences on December 10, are the largest for many years past. There are 603, as against 566 last year.

Among the passengers on board the Allan steamer *Peruvian*, which arrived off Queenstown last night from St. John's, Newfoundland, was Sir Henry Blake, ex-Governor of Newfoundland.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's have presented the living of St. Paul's, Camden-square, Camden-town, to the Rev. George Tiley, who has been curate of St. Stephen's, Westminster, since 1880.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Ernest Mason Satow, C.M.G., her Majesty's Minister Resident at Bangkok, to succeed the late Mr. W. S. Palgrave as her Majesty's Minister Resident at Monte Video.

A veterinary surgeon, named George James, was committed for trial at the Greenwich police-court yesterday on the charge of obtaining money by false pretences.

Sentence of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday upon Mark Simons, a tailor, for stealing scarves from the synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street.

At the Greenwich police-court yesterday a young man named Fawcett was fined 40*s*. and costs for taking a loaded revolver into a train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

Information has reached the Vatican announcing that serious dissensions have broken out among the English and Portuguese Catholics of the diocese of Bombay, relative to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Portuguese Patriarch of Goa, whose see also embraces a portion of the diocese of Bombay.

The *Temps* publishes a glowing account of the success of the preliminary trial in Toulon Roads of the new submarine torpedo boat *Gymnote*. It declares that France has, by M. Zede's boat, obtained a great advantage, by which she must hasten to profit in the interest of her national defence.

The interdict against the removal of Dinizulu to Zululand has been rescinded. The evidence given at the trial of the Zulu prisoners at Etshowe tends to show that the Zulus who assembled in arms were largely influenced in their action by fear of Usibebu.

Dr. Harper (the Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand), who was appointed in 1856, has resigned his see on a pension of £600 a year, and his successor is to get £1,200 a year, with £200 for house rent, and £150 for a secretary. Dr. Harper was for many years "conduct" of Eton.

The *Paris* announces that M. Veil Picard will prosecute the *Petite France* and M. Wilson for the publication of the forged document concerning him, to the effect that he promised to pay 20,000 f. to the person who should first inform him of his nomination as Knight of the Legion of Honour.

The bill now before the Berlin Federal Council is merely a demand for a loan to be covered by Treasury bonds which is made every year simultaneously with the presentation of the Budget. It is, however, stated that a memorial will be laid before the Reichstag recommending the building of large ironclads.

The City Commission of Sewers resolved yesterday that the Finance and Improvement Committee be instructed forthwith to give the necessary notices to treat for the acquisition of all interests outstanding, so that the much-needed improvements in Fetter-lane may be completed without delay.

Only one arrest was made yesterday in connection with the Whitechapel murders. A man was apprehended in Pearl-street, but from the first it could be seen that he bore no resemblance to the supposed murderer, and after a short detention he was liberated.

The reason for the recall of Count Benomar from the Spanish Legation at Berlin is, a Madrid correspondent says, that he sent copies of all official correspondence between the Legation and the Spanish Government to Señor Canovas, the leader of the Conservative Opposition.

Mr. Benjamin Tilley, secretary to the Dock Labourers' Union, was the principal witness examined yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the sweating system. He said there were more dock labourers than there was work for. Sixteen years ago they could earn on an average 24*s*. or 25*s*. per week, now they could only average 7*s*.

Great honours attended the celebration by Professor Gneist of his jubilee, or fiftieth year of graduateship, yesterday. The Professor received high decorations from the Emperor of Germany, the Grand Duke of Baden, and others, while among the congratulations which poured in from all the academic corners of Europe were telegrams from Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh.

The mutilated body of a young woman was found on the Great Western Railway near Stoke Canon yesterday. It was fully attired except that slippers were on the feet instead of boots. Last evening the deceased was identified as Jenny Rowe, of Cornwall, who for the past month has been in service at the residence of the town clerk of Exeter.

Last night's *Gazette* contains an Order in Council declaring the bishopric of Oxford to be vacant, in consequence of the resignation, through physical infirmity, of Dr. Mackarness. The *Gazette* also contains the announcement that Archdeacon Sumner has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of the see of Guildford.

A cricket team, fairly representative of the English counties, sailed for South Africa yesterday, in charge of Major Wharton, in the *Garth Castle*. Prior to the departure of the vessel from the Thames, Sir Donald Currie, M.P. (chairman of the Castle Steam Packets Company), entertained the cricketers to dinner in the saloon.

The deaths registered in London last week, 1,619, were 75 below the average for the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The death rate was 19.7 per thousand, a slight increase upon the previous week. During the first seven weeks of the current quarter the death rate averaged 19.2 per thousand, and was 0.5 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1878-87.

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

A friend who for his sins is compelled to make his abode in the heart of a well known Ministerial organ sends me an extraordinary story to the effect that the whole of the expenses incurred by the *Times* in the Parnell Commission are to be repaid by the Government. This arrangement, he assured me, has been entered into by Mr. Smith with "my friend Mr. Walter;" and he will defend it in the House on the ground that the expenses of witnesses called before Royal Commissions have usually been paid by the Treasury. I give this story as it reaches me, with all reserve; but it might be well if some inquisitive member of Parliament were to ask Mr. Smith whether any such arrangement has been entered into with his friend Mr. Walter.

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It may be noted as an almost unprecedented occurrence that to-day the necessity of reporting both Parliament and the Parnell Commission at length has reduced the *Times* to publishing only a single leader. Some of its readers are probably of opinion that if even that leader had been left out it would have improved the paper.

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Mr. Halley Stewart last night made the speech of the evening. Mr. Jesse Collings was interrupting Mr. Morley, and Mr. Stewart burst out with, "Go to the other side, sir, if you——" the rest of the sentence was drowned in cries of "Order." But that outburst expressed more of the real feeling of the Liberals than all the set speeches in the debate. It is bad enough to have the apostates seated in our midst; it is simply intolerable when they refuse to behave themselves.

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EARL COMPTON.

Earl Compton, the son of the Marquis of Northampton, who is standing as the Liberal candidate for Holborn, is one of the smartest and pleasantest of our Democratic peers. I remember interviewing him four years ago on the housing of the poor, and then I christened him Romney Leigh, after the philanthropic hero in Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh." Since then, Lord William, as he was then, succeeded to the courtesy title of Earl. He was returned as M.P. for Shakspeare's constituency in 1885, but he lost the seat in 1886. In personal appearance he is pleasant to look upon, though perhaps just a little too much of a swell in his outer raiment, but at heart he is a really good fellow, who ought to be in the House. He began public life as Second Secretary at our Embassy at St. Petersburg, and is now only thirty-six years old.

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Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C., who hopes to be M.P. in succession to Colonel Duncan, is a candidate predestined to defeat. He was beaten by Mr. Morley in Newcastle, he was beaten by Sir W. James at Gateshead, and I hope he may be beaten by Lord Compton at Holborn. He is the son of Dr. Bruce, of Newcastle, the historian of the Roman wall, and politically he is about as antiquated as the stones with which Hadrian constructed the great mural rampart of the North.

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There was disappointment at the House of Commons last night because Mr. T. W. Russell did not, as was expected, reply to Mr. O'Brien's attack of the preceding evening. A lively episode was expected, for Mr. Russell is one of the most forcible speakers in Parliament. I hear that Mr. Russell's doctor has forbidden him to speak for some time yet. At the end of last Session he was seriously ill, and he still looks in very bad health.

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Mdme. Patti told me the other day that she reads the *Times* and *Truth*.

***

I should very much like to have been present, Mr. Sands, at the wigging which his lordship administered to you when he came back to dinner last night. Those who are not in the world will not know to whom I refer. It is to Mr. Cerberus Sands, who keeps guard over Lord Salisbury's gates in Arlington-street, and who cropped up in the House of Lords last night.

The Marquis of Salisbury: I have received no notice from the noble lord.

Earl Granville: I was not able to give a long notice, but I left the letter for the noble marquis with a very courteous porter, who said that he would give it to the noble marquis immediately. (Laughter.)

The Marquis of Salisbury: I am sorry to say that the very courteous porter has not acted up to his professions. (Laughter.)

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I have the best reason for knowing that Sands is a model hall porter, who knows his business. He is always affable, he will chat with you, and has great social gifts. He will snub a belted earl as politely as a reporter—but he really should draw the line at Cabinet Ministers, even on the other side.

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Poor Princess Bismarck! In her eagerness to show a loyal interest in the new Hamburg Custom-house buildings she has run into the clutches of the law in a really pitiable manner. The other day she went to Hamburg to make her customary household purchases, which, like a good housewife, she never allows anybody else to get in. Unfortunately she missed her train to Friedrichsruhe, and as there was no other train for two hours she told her coachman to drive her through the district of the free port. On returning into the town she was stopped by a Custom-house official, who imposed a duty on every one of the articles she had purchased.

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The worst part of the occurrence was that her store of provisions was especially large, many extra purchases having been made for the benefit of a very august personage, whose visit was announced at Friedrichsruhe; but though the Chancellor's spouse pleaded all this, and though her lady companion gave the official a hint as to the individuality of his victim, that green-coated personage remained unmoved, and only said laconically, "If you wish to appeal against paying the duties, I can give you the address of the proper quarters."

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

MR. E. HARRINGTON'S CONTEMPT.

A FINE OF £500.

There was a pretty full court this morning, and expectation was alert as to what would become of Mr. Edward Harrington. That gentleman sat at the solicitors' table. When the Commissioners arrived the court was filled with a buzz of conversation and laughter, Mr. Harrington alone sitting taciturn and gloomy.

Mr. Reid said with reference to the matter brought before their lordships yesterday morning, in regard to which he asked for an adjournment till to-day, he had to state that he had communicated his views upon the subject to Mr. Harrington, and that Mr. Harrington had not thought fit to adopt these views. Under the circumstances, he was not in a position to say anything to their lordships.

The President: Have you anything to say, Mr. Harrington?

Mr. Harrington: I have nothing to say, but that I accept the responsibility for what appeared in my paper.

The President: We will retire.

Upon their lordships' return, after an absence of six or seven minutes, speaking solemnly, the President said: It is my painful duty to announce the conclusion at which we have arrived. Certainly I had hoped that as Mr. Harrington's interests were confided to Mr. Reid, whose position at the bar assured us that the best possible advice would be given to Mr. Harrington—I had hoped that I should be spared the duty which now falls upon me; but as Mr. Harrington has not acted upon the advice which he has received from his counsel, and simply takes up the position of assuming responsibility for the article to which our attention has been called, I must proceed to deal with it. It would be wasting words to point out how serious is the contempt of court which has been committed. I should have been glad to have seen my way to pass it over, because the contempt consists of personal insults to the members of the court, but it is necessary that the authority of the court should be maintained, and I cannot but see that if attacks of this kind were allowed to go on it would tend to shake the authority of the court in the eyes of the public generally, and especially in the eyes of those who are called before us. I must, therefore, mark our sense of the serious character of the contempt which has been committed by imposing a punishment upon Mr. Harrington. This subject has been on several occasions before the courts of law, and I have before me the case of Onslow *v.* Whalley, in which the Court of Queen's Bench had to deal with a matter of this kind, and we propose to follow that precedent. We therefore pass this sentence—that for the contempt of which Mr. Harrington has been guilty he be adjudged to pay a fine of £500.

Mr. Harrington heard with apparent unconcern the judgment which Sir James Hannen pronounced so solemnly.

MISS LIZZIE CURTIN RECALLED.

Having dealt thus summarily and effectively with Mr. Edward Harrington's gross contempt by an appeal to the pocket, the court proceeded to the consideration of its more ordinary business. Miss Lizzie Curtin was recalled for cross-examination. Miss Curtin is a comely young lady, well-proportioned and possessing somewhat large features. She wore a hat with a wide brim, trimmed underneath with black velvet. Her jacket was of the same material, and was trimmed with fur. Her eyes were drooping and languid, and she answered many of Sir Charles Russell's questions with a simple, "Don't know." She held a handkerchief in her hand perfumed with patchouli, and the ancient usher supplied her with a glass of water. The tremor in her voice was natural as Sir Charles Russell gently recalled to her mind the terrible tragedy of three years ago. She did not know that her father was a member of the National League, or that he was vice-president. Two visits were made by Moonlighters to their house: one in 1881, the other on the 13th November, 1885, when her father was killed. "Previous to the visit had there been any complaint made against your father?" asked Sir Charles. "No, not to my knowledge," replied the witness. He was not at enmity with the Land or the National League. Coming to the funeral, Sir Charles Russell elicited from witness that Mr. Sheehan, M.P., and Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., both attended it; but Miss Curtin never heard that the latter gentleman made a speech denouncing the murder.

Mr. Davitt asked the witness whether she had not heard that he had gone down to the district to denounce the outrage and to put a stop to the boycotting, but she had not done so.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

George Curtin, the brother of the last witness, was then called, whereupon Sir Charles Russell suggested that this was a case where his learned friend could give practical effect to his profession of yesterday that the evidence with respect to these cases might be shortened. Sir Henry James retorted that he was the best judge of that, but he would not go over the facts that were not disputed. The President said they would be glad to be spared the details beyond what was necessary for the explanation of the case. The witness was then asked various questions as to the murder, and the manner in which the people treated the family. In cross-examination he said he joined the National League when the branch was formed in the district. His father was vice-president.

Have you any grounds for suggesting that the National League had anything to do with this gross crime committed against your family?—No.

MORE ABOUT THE CURTIN MURDER.

Sergeant Meehan was next put into the witness-box. He was in a "convenient" spot when the murdered man Curtin was buried, and could state that the funeral was not largely attended. He met McMahon, the father of the secretary of the local branch of the League, and the following interchange of remarks took place:—Meehan: "It is a shame for you not to attend your neighbour's funeral." McMahon: "I am sorry that I cannot attend it, but I am afraid." Witness was at church on the second Sunday when Father O'Connor, referring to the murder, said they much regretted the sad occurrence, and sympathized with the poor widow who had lost her son.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 48, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

FOURTH EDITION.

AN ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN "UNFORTUNATE" AT THE EAST-END.

"JACK-THE-RIPPER'S" CONNECTION DOUBTED.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDERER IS PURSUED, BUT ESCAPES.

Great excitement was caused this morning by a report to the effect that another murder of an atrocious character had taken place in the East-end. The scene of the crime was stated to be Flower and Dean-street, a thoroughfare within a very short distance of the place where the woman Kelly was murdered, and it was added that the assassin had again in a fearful manner mutilated his victim.

Before very long, however, it happily transpired that whatever crime may have been intended in the present case, it was not a repetition of those horrors which have recently so startled London. The facts are as follows:—About four o'clock this morning a man at present unknown and a woman named Farmer, of the unfortunate class, engaged a bed at a common lodging-house in George-street, Spitalfields. They had previously been drinking at a public-house in the neighbourhood. This morning the man appears to have suddenly made an attempt to cut his companion's throat. The woman, however, apparently became aware of his design before he could carry it out. She struggled with all her might, and screamed loudly for assistance. Her throat was only slightly wounded, so that she was able to exert all her strength in coping with her assailant.

This vigorous resistance induced the would-be murderer to give up the attempt, and, leaving the woman, he hastily fled from the house. Meanwhile the screaming had attracted a few persons to the locality. These gave chase to the fugitive, but only for a short distance, as the man disappeared somewhere, it is said, in the direction of Heneage-street. The woman herself, on coming out of the house, was seen to be bleeding from a wound in the throat, and the police, who had by this time arrived, took her to Commercial-street station. The wound having been dressed, she gave a detailed description of her assailant as follows:—Age about thirty, height 5 ft. 6 in., with a fair moustache, wearing a black diagonal coat and a hard felt hat. The woman who has so fortunately escaped is between forty and fifty years of age. She is being taken care of by the police.

The excitement which followed the circulation of this story in the locality may easily be imagined. Of course everybody said that it was the mysterious "Jack the Ripper" who had at last failed to carry out one of his diabolical schemes, and as the would-be victim was still alive and able to furnish a detailed description of her assailant there was reasonable ground for expecting his early capture and a subsequent solution of the all-important question whether or no this case has any connection with the long series of Whitechapel murders. Our reporters on the spot, however, state that the man is known to several people in the neighbourhood, and they discredit the idea that this case has any connection with the recent murders.

A woman named Sarah Turner, who was standing outside her door in Thrawl-street, about 100 yards from the lodging-house in George-street, when the man was passing in his flight, said that he was "a little short fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches," with a full face, without whiskers. He was running fast, had a pale face, and seemed to be very much agitated. He was holding his hat fast over his breast with one hand, while with the other he held a handkerchief to his mouth as if he were suffering. He wore a rough, blue-black overcoat, and had on a hard, round billycock hat.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.

THE PLAN OF BLOCKADE ALTERED.

The *Times* correspondent at Zanzibar telegraphs:—"The British Consul-General has issued a stringent proclamation, warning British subjects of the penalties incurred by their making illegal contracts with slave-owners for the employment of slave labour. As the law has been virtually disregarded for many years, the proclamation has produced a monster petition against its provisions. The petitioners have really no case, as against the legal aspect of the question. There exists, nevertheless, a great anomaly. The Belgian Consul has just engaged 100 slaves for the Congo State, directly from the slave-owners, who claimed and received half the wages advanced before permitting the embarkation. It is reported that the entire plan of blockade has now been changed so as to include the whole of the coast. A British missionary party, who were in great danger in an up country part, have arrived safely at Zanzibar, under an escort sent by Colonel Euan Smith.

The secretary of the Universities Mission has received the following cable message from Zanzibar:—"Sunday, 10.36.—Bishop (Smythies) safe at Mkuzi. All the ladies, Revs. Wallace and Maxwell, and Mr. Coggan have come down to Zanzibar."

LAST NIGHT'S DIVISION.

In the division on Mr. Gladstone's amendment last night the 330 members who voted in the majority consisted of 272 Conservatives, 56 Liberal Unionists, and two Gladstonian Liberals—namely, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Haldane. Two Liberal Unionists, Sir H. Hussey Vivian and Mr. Arthur Winterbotham, voted with the minority. Ninety members were absent from the division, thirty of these having paired.

Mr. Balfour hopes to be able to get out to-morrow But to-day he is ordered to keep his room and see no visitors.

FROM THE OLD PALACE TO THE NEW.

THE WINTER HOME OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

The German Imperial family removed yesterday from the Marble Palace, Potsdam, to the Old Schloss, or Royal Castle, Berlin, for the winter season. The apartments which they will occupy comprise all the rooms in the Old Palace on the first floor, with some additional rooms on the second floor, all looking to the Schloss Platz. The Old Palace, with its great dome, situated at the city end of the Avenue Unter den Linden, has long been one of the most imposing edifices in Berlin, but for a very long time past it had ceased to be the town residence of the Prussian Sovereigns. This edifice has been chiefly given up to ceremonies of State. There being no other palace in Berlin easily available for the accommodation of the family of William II., his Majesty determined to have part of the Old Palace renovated and refurnished for the purpose.

The new furniture and internal decorations are all on a magnificent scale. The chief entrance is the portal near the Spree. A double flight of steps leads up to the first floor. From the landing here you pass through an anteroom into another apartment, where you find the aides-de-camp on duty in waiting. Next to this apartment is the Hall of the Standards, with an area of about seventy square metres, where all the flags of the Berlin garrison are kept. It is also known as the Star Hall, from its white ceiling studded with gilt stars.

Beyond this is the Emperor's working-room, the walls of which are covered with costly brown leather, adorned with bouquets of flowers, and hung with many paintings, nearly all sea pieces, and mostly by Dutch artists. The only exceptions are a very fine portrait of Frederick the Great, and two other family portraits, by Honthorst. Then follow the Audience and Conference Chamber, and the library, the furniture of which latter is covered with red leather. The walls are lined with beautifully carved open bookcases. On one side of this room are two doors, one of which leads to the dining-room, and the other to the drawing-room. The dining-room is a large and splendid saloon, capable of comfortably accommodating a hundred persons. The ceiling is adorned with bright paintings, surrounded by rich gilt rococo ornamentation, similar to that about the splendid Gobelin tapestry that drapes the walls.

From the drawing-room, luxuriously adorned with Gobelins, you pass on to several sitting-rooms, and the Royal bedroom, which presents a magical aspect after dark, owing to the electric light falling softened through prepared glass. Adjoining this room is a fine bath-room, with the bath in a niche, adorned with lovely Italian landscapes on porcelain plates from the Berlin china works. The whole of the Imperial suite of apartments is at night brilliantly illuminated with the electric light.

SUCH NEWS AS WE HAVE OF STANLEY.

ARRIVAL OF MR. JAMESON'S LETTERS.

Yesterday evening, at the Kensington Town Hall, Sir Francis de Winton (secretary of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee) delivered a lecture, illustrated by dissolving views, on "Central Africa," with special reference to Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition. The Marquis of Lorne presided, and among those present were the Princess Louise and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Sir Francis said that for two years no news had been received of the expedition, except in the form of certain rumours received from time to time, many of them being unworthy of consideration. Last November Major Barttelot heard of certain deserters from Mr. Stanley's caravan, and it was stated by them that three hundred miles of the journey had been accomplished. They next heard of a "white pasha," and it was possible that the information in this connection was reliable. The next rumour came through missionaries in Ugunda. The people of Ugunda were at war with the people of the neighbouring district of Unyoro, and certain of the latter who had been taken prisoners stated that up to the time of their arrest nothing had been heard of Stanley. Later, certain traders had reported about an expedition going northwards, one of the white men of which it was composed having died; but inasmuch as on subsequent inquiry those traders could not be traced the intelligence was discredited. As a matter of fact, he thought the troubles in connection with the German territory might have accounted for the speedy disappearance of those traders; and he thought the rumour might be founded on fact. That very morning some letters from Mr. Jameson, dated last April, and coming from Pisonga, had been received. Mr. Jameson wrote that "all is well," but he expressed the opinion, which fell in with his (Sir Francis's) own, that Tippoo Tib, before he sent any carriers, was tarrying to obtain news as to whether or no Stanley had arrived at his destination. Of course he could not get the carriers to go with Major Barttelot unless they heard that Stanley had arrived at his destination; and Mr. Jameson in his letters mentioned the fact that, according to rumour, Mr. Stanley had arrived. Hence Tippoo Tib had no difficulty in getting carriers to follow Major Barttelot. Sir Francis proceeded to say that he did not himself see any real cause of anxiety in the absence of definite news.

THE GAS SCANDAL IN HALIFAX.

William Carr, who was till lately the manager of the corporation gas works at Halifax, was apprehended yesterday morning, and lodged in a cell at the town hall. Later in the day he was brought before the bench at the borough court, and remanded until Friday, the charge against him being that he did wilfully, and with intent to defraud, abstract seventy-nine pages from a book said to be necessary for getting to the bottom of the gas scandals. He was admitted to bail, himself in £500 and two sureties of £250 each. Mr. Storey, who appeared for the prisoner, said he was prepared to meet the present charge in the fullest manner.

A FREE LIBRARY FOR CROYDON.

A Croydon telegram states that the voting under the Free Libraries Act resulted as follows: For a free library in Croydon, 6,482; against, 4,736.

THE ELECTIONS IN SERVIA.

So far as the voting has gone in Servia, it shows that the Radicals will have a majority in Parliament, though not so large a one as they anticipated. The total number of Servian electors is about 32,000. The rural communes, in which the election is in two degrees, have to return 540 members to the Grand Skuptschina, and the towns, wherein the elections are direct, 88 members. It is calculated that the Radicals will carry at least forty of the borough seats.

The Duchess of Rutland assisted last night in a concert given before a crowded audience at Stanley Hall, Junction-road, in aid of the North St. Pancras Children's Holiday Fund, which gives a week or a fortnight at the seaside to many of the poorest children in the Kentish-town district

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE AT EXETER HALL.

We published in our various editions yesterday a report of the important conference on the Report of the Royal Commission on Education which was held at Exeter Hall, Mr. Henry Fowler, M.P., presiding. The Rev. J. H. Hollowell, of Nottingham, read a paper describing the origin and proceedings of the Commission, and the issues which its reports raised. Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., moved a resolution recognizing the laborious character of the inquiry by the Commission, but at the same time expressing the opinion that the conclusions and proposals of the majority of the Commissioners were justly opposed by the minority. This was seconded by Mr. Handel Cossham, M.P., supported by Mr. T. Snape, of Liverpool, and carried unanimously. Dr. Dale and Mr. Sydney Buxton having responded, another resolution was adopted, after speeches by Mr. Woodall, Mrs. Westlake, and Mr. Lyulph Stanley, protesting against several of the recommendations in the majority Report. Dr. Crosskey, of Birmingham, read a paper on the necessity for extending the School Board system. On the motion of Mr. Channing, M.P., seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, of Huddersfield, a resolution was adopted protesting against the idea of School Board work being handed over to the district councils.

A public meeting was held at Exeter Hall last night, "to protest against the reactionary proposals contained in the majority Report of the Royal Commission on Education." The chair was taken by Mr. Mundella, M.P., and amongst those present on the platform were Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. Lyulph Stanley, Mr. Stuart, M.P., the Rev. H. P. Hughes, the Rev. C. Williams, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., Mr. S. Buxton, M.P., Sir J. Pease, M.P., Sir H. Roscoe, M.P., Lord Camoys, and Mr. Carvell Williams.

The chairman said that the Royal Commission had made one recommendation which he hoped all England would approve, and that was the proposal to extend the school life of the children. They proposed that no child should be allowed to enter upon full-time employment until it had passed the fifth standard. This and other instances which he adduced were full of hope for the future. They should not be altogether ungrateful to the majority of the Royal Commission. Some of their recommendations were excellent, and such as all undenominationalists should insist upon having placed upon the Statute-book. As for their other recommendations, if any Government attempted to carry them out they would plunge the country into a vortex of sectarian strife. If the reactionary party touched the settlement of 1870 they would be the aggressors. If they put the Act of 1870 into the melting pot, it would have to be brought out in a different shape from that which it bore now. He ventured to hope that the result of the Conference would be a new departure in education—one which, in the words of the venerable tribune of the people, John Bright—(cheers)—would train the children in the love of knowledge, the love of virtue, and the love of God.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., said he feared that the majority Report of the Royal Commission was the proximate opening of a new reactionary campaign, and he desired to warn them to be prepared for it. He had never been quite satisfied with the compromise of 1870. He had, however, accepted it; but, if that settlement was to be touched, they would feel themselves free to put aside the compromise altogether. He moved, "That this meeting is of opinion that certain of the recommendations of the majority of the Royal Commission on Education violate the spirit of the Education Acts, are retrogressive in their character, and have been justly condemned by the minority of the Commissioners as being conceived in the interests of denomination, instead of aiming at the establishment of a system of education 'on a broad base of local support and popular control.'"

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Lyulph Stanley, supported by the Rev. H. Price Hughes, and carried unanimously. It was also resolved, on the motion of the Rev. C. Williams, seconded by Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P., "In the judgment of this meeting it is the duty of the supporters of a national unsectarian system of education, not only to resist the proposals of the majority of the Commissioners, but to insist that there shall be provided throughout the country elementary schools under the management of the ratepayers."

PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—I mentioned a short time ago that foreign Jews in South Russia were expecting expulsion. This law is now being enforced in all its severity. Crowds of Austrian, Turkish, and Roumanian Jews, besides those of other nationalities, are being expelled from here weekly. Six weeks ago a British subject, believed by the Russian authorities to belong to the Jewish persuasion, received an appointment at Constantinople, and applied to the authorities for permission to leave Russia, as all foreigners must do who wish to leave this country. On making his first application he was fined for not having fulfilled some of a few formalities, which a British subject, used to freedom, is very apt to neglect. Then commenced a long series of annoyances. His British passport was taken from him, and he was kept continually on the run for nearly a month, first applying to one office and then to another, and always, as he describes it, being treated worse than a dog: "Thou art a Jew;" "Go, Jew;" "Dog, go," being some of the mildest expressions used by the subordinate officials to our countryman. After much delay he received the necessary permission to leave the country; and when he did get it it was in the form of an order of expulsion stating that he must leave the country within seven days. All this happened to a man who had not committed any crime, and whose only offence was that "he is a Jew;" but the amusing part of the matter is that this British subject is not a Jew, but only of Jewish origin.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON MEETING.

SELLING HURDLE RACE (two miles, over eight hurdles).—Young Hopeful (Holbrook), 1. Cravan (Barker), 2. Stackpole (Brazil), 3. Also ran: Nunnery (Barnes), Queen's Prize (Purcell), Cockenzie (Hall), Financier (Faiers).

CASTLE HURDLE HANDICAP (Two miles over eight hurdles).—Livingstone, 1. Alfred, 2. Jacob, 3. Nine ran.

The forty-eighth birthday of the Empress Frederick was observed at Windsor Castle to-day.

There was an encouraging improvement in Mr. Bright's condition last night.

In our Parliamentary Sketch on page eleven, for "Mr. Munro Ferguson,' read *Mr. Fraser Mackintosh.*

Mr. Frederick Villiers, the well-known war artist of the *Graphic*, will deliver his new lecture, "Here, There, and Everywhere," at the City of London Young Men's Christian Association, 186, Aldersgate-street, to-night. The lecture will be illustrated by dissolving views prepared from sketches taken by the

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS BETTER.—BUSINESS STILL VERY QUIET.

As was generally anticipated at the close of business yesterday, the open market rate for discounting three months' bank paper is now 3⅜ to 3½ per cent, with little disposition on the part of brokers to work at the lower figure. The supply of loanable capital, however, is still large, and the rate for day-to-day loans is no better than 2 per cent. The large withdrawal of gold for the Cape, together with the considerable sum taken for Germany, and the expectation that a further ¼ of a million will be taken for the River Plate this afternoon, have had a distinct effect, and have quite changed the current of the market. The Bank of England is still understood to be borrowing on its securities, and it is hoped that open market rates will soon be raised to such an extent as to stop the outflow of gold from the Bank. The advance, so far, has had no effect on the Berlin exchange on London, and there is still a demand for German account.

There is little or no improvement in the number of dealings recorded on the Stock Exchange, the withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England yesterday, and the advance in open market rates of discount, together with the approach of the settlement, restricting new business, and operators are disinclined to enter into fresh commitments freely. Consols have been offered on the advance in the value of money, both Old and New Consols showing a decline of ⅛. In the Home Railway market there is a weak tendency, with a general slight decline, the chief fall being in Hull and Barnsley and Brighton Deferred. Foreign Government Bonds are almost entirely neglected, and the variations are insignificant. The tone is hardly so good. American Railroads have risen, in response to the improvement in New York yesterday and reports that there is the likelihood of a speedy settlement of the dispute between the Trunk lines. The advance, however, is only slight. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are firm, and fractionally higher, but Mexican Railway issues are flat, and appreciably lower. Mining and Miscellaneous securities are almost lifeless at the moment.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Chatham Ordinary ⅛. *Raised*: Hull and Barnsley ¼, Brighton Deferred ¼, Great Eastern, Great Western, North Western, Midland, North British Deferred and North Eastern ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Costa Rica A and B ½, Turkish 1871 and Defence ¼, and Egyptian State Domain ¼. *Declined*: Turkish Group 1 ¼, Uruguay Bonds ¼, Egyptian Unified and Daira and Hungarian Gold ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul, Atlantics First, and Union Pacific ⅜. Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Norfolk and Western Preference, Northern Pacific Preference, and Pennsylvania shares ¼, Erie Second Mortgage ¼, the shares ⅛, New York Central, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Denver Preference ½.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk First Preference and Guaranteed ¼, and the Second Preference ⅛. *Lower*: Mexican Ordinary and First Preference 1, the Second Preference ¾, Canadian Pacific ⅝, and Nitrate shares ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Fallen*: Primitiva Nitrate ¼, and Namaqua Copper shares ⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—There is more doing. Sales, 12,000. The demand is freely supplied. Futures, after recovering the opening decline, are quiet.

The numbers are published of the bonds of the Chilian Four and a Half per Cent. Loan of 1885, which have been drawn for payment at the City Bank on January 1.

The directors of the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited) have appointed Mr. William Fitzgeon, who for some time has been acting as assistant general manager to be one of the joint general managers of the bank.

The directors of the Continental Union Gas Company recommend a dividend of 13 per cent. on the Ordinary and 10 per cent. on the Preference shares, being an increase of 1 per cent. over last year.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	1
New Consols (2½)	96⅝	⅝
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102⅝	3
New 2½ per Cent	93½	4
India 3½ per Cent.	105¼	6¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71⅛	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	100¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101½	2½
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	171¼	¾
Liverpool	110⅛	11
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols.	63¼	9¼ xd
Do. Treasury	92	3
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	102½	3½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Cedulas I.	60¼	1 xd
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1888	101	3
Costa Rica A	91	2
Do. B	91	2
Egypt. State Dom.	102¼	¼
Do. Unified	80⅜	¼
Do. Preference	100¼	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	76⅛	¼
French 3 p.c. Rnts	85	½
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	103¼	¼ xd
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82	½
Hung. Gold Rents	83⅞	4⅛
Italian	95⅝	¼
Mexican Converted	39⅛	⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15 7	16 9 16
Do. 6 p.c.	17⅜	⅝
Portuguese	64¼	⅛
Russian 1873	100⅞	1⅛
Spanish 4 p.c.	72⅛	¾
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	26½	7
Group 2	15⅛	⅞
Group 4	15¼	⅜
4½ p. c. 1871	81¼	¾
5 p. c. Defence	93¼	¾
5 p. c. Priority	81	3
Uruguay Unified	73½	4
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109	10 xd
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	111⅝	⅜
Great Eastern	67¼	8
Great Northern	115½	16½
Ditto A	100	2
Great Western	150¼	½
Hull and Barnsley	38¾	4¼
Lanc. and York.	110½	17½
Brighton (Ordinary)	142	4
Brighton A	129	½
Chatham (Ordinary)	23	¼
Do. Preference	101¼	2¼
North Western	168¾	½
South Western	138⅛	9½
Manchester & Shef.	67	9
Do. A	34¼	5
Met. Consolidated	75¼	6¼
Do. Land Stock	69⅛	70½
Do. District	33	½
Midland	133¼	½
North British Pref	74⅛	⅜
Do. Def.	50⅞	1⅛
North Eastern	157	¼
North Stafford	110½	11½
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	103⅛	⅜
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	54⅛	⅜
Can. Pacific Share	33⅛	⅞
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	65¼	6
Denver & R. Grande	17⅛	⅛
Do. Pref.	45¼	6¼
Illinois Shares	113	10
Lake Shore	101⅞	2⅛
Ohio & Mississip	2¼	¾
Louis. and Nash.	57½	8
Mex. Cen. Bonds	66	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	14	½
N. Y. Cen. Shares	110¼	11
New York Ontario	15⅛	⅜
Erie Shares	27⅛	⅜
Do. Sec. Mort.	93½	100 xd
Norfolk & West. Pref	51	¼
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	38⅞	9⅛
North. Pacific Pref.	61½	2
Pennsylvania Sh.	54	⅛ xd
Phil. and Read. Sh.	21¾	5
Union Pacific Shares	65⅜	⅞
Wabash Preferred	26½	7
Do. Gen. Mort.	41	2
Grand Trunk Ord.	10⅜	⅝
Do. First Pref.	65¼	6
Do. Second Pref	45½	6
Do. Third Pref.	25⅜	⅝
Do. Guaranteed	69¼	70 xd
Mexican Ordinary	45⅞	⅝ xd
Do First Pref	115	⅛ xd
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	73¼	¼ xd
Lombardo-Venetian	8 9 16	11 15
Varna 7 per cent.	7¼	½
Nitrate Railway	28¼	9¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133½	14¼
City Bank	209⅛	13⅜
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	10 15 16	11 1 16
London and County	53½	5½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bank S. Africa	48⅛	9½
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¼	5-16
Mysore shares	3¼	⅜
Ooregums	1 7 16	9 16
Cape Copper	6⅛	⅜
Namaqua	4⅛	⅛ xd
Mason and Barry	11⅛	⅛
Rio Tinto	25⅜	⅜ xd
Montana £1 shares	1⅛	2
De Beers new shares	16	¼
S. African Explor	17¼	18
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	45⅛	7½
Do. Pref.	78	9
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜	⅛ xd
Direct Unit. States	9¼	20
Eastern	12⅜	⅜
Ditto Extension	13⅛	⅛
United Telephone	13¼	14¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅜	7⅜
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13⅜	14½
London Tramway	13	14
North Metropolitan	17½	18½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	345	50
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	173	7
W. Middlesex	267	72
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	250	4
Imp. Continental	205	8 xd
South Metropolitan	297	302
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3¼	4¼
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	310	12½
Hotchkiss	10⅜	⅝
Bryant and May	12⅞	13⅛
Spratt's Patent	9⅛	10⅜
Liverpool Nitrate	30	2
Primitiva Nitrate	38	½
Salt Union Shares	4⅝	⅞ pm
P. and O. Steam.	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	61	4
Nat. Discount Co.	11	⅛
Hudson's Bay	18⅞	19⅛
Suez Canal	87¼	8⅝
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	8

DISASTROUS FIRES IN LONDON THIS MORNING.

QUEEN'S ROAD STATION, PECKHAM, DESTROYED.

About four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the porter's room at Queen's Road station, Peckham (L.B. and S.C.R.). The alarm was at once given, and several engines and manuals from Old Kent-road, Peckham, Southwark, and other stations were quickly upon the scene. By this time it was found that the fire had good hold upon the platforms of the main and down lines. Some little delay was caused to the work of the engines by a temporary difficulty in getting water, but, when this was overcome, no time was lost, and, by the exertions of the firemen, the flames were prevented from catching the up-line platform. Both the central and down-line platforms, including waiting-rooms, offices, bookstalls, &c., were completely destroyed and the lines blocked. Gangs of men were quickly started upon clearing work, but for some hours after the fire was extinguished they were still busy, and traffic was at a standstill. All passengers for Peckham or London Bridge had to alight or depart from South Bermondsey.

EXCITING SCENE AT A FIRE IN SPITALFIELDS.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Great excitement was caused at an early hour this morning in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, by a fire which broke out between four and five o'clock at 295, a house and workshop tenanted by Mr. King, upholsterer. When the fire first broke out in a back room of the first floor there were about a dozen persons in the house asleep—Mr. King, his wife and family, a servant-girl, and several lodgers. The fire had got a firm hold of the building before an alarm was given, and little time was left for the unfortunate occupants to save their lives. A steamer was soon on the scene and at once set to work, while help quickly arrived from Shoreditch, Whitechapel, and Bishopsgate stations. When Engineer Spindelow and his two comrades burst open the door, they were almost choked by the thick smoke which issued. On arriving on the first floor they helped Mr. King, his wife, and children into the street, and then ascended to the second floor, where the flames were raging intensely. Two lodgers, named Griffiths and Jeffreys, who worked with Mr. King, jumped from the front room, where they were sleeping, into the street, a distance of over twenty feet, and the other lodgers were aided in their escape down the staircase. The poor servant-girl, however, who was only sixteen years of age, and who had been just engaged that evening, was found to be surrounded with flames, and when Spindelow caught hold of her she was insensible, having been much burned about the lower parts of the body. Mr. King, who was much burned on the face and hands, and his wife, who was also injured, were taken along with the girl to the London Hospital, where it was stated that the girl now lies insensible. The fire was subdued by about five o'clock, but great damage has been done.

TAKEN FROM "TRUTH."

The Queen's Jubilee gifts, which have been removed to Windsor from Glasgow, are about to be arranged, under the superintendence of Princess Beatrice, in the grand vestibule of the Castle. A large sum has been expended on the numerous Gothic cases of oak and glass in which they are to be placed, but there are so many presents that only the principal ones can be accommodated there.

A fine bust of General Gordon has just been placed in the grand corridor in the private apartments at Windsor Castle. It is close to the crystal casket in which Gordon's pocket Bible was deposited by the Queen.

The Batailles de Fleurs at Nice are fixed for February 27 and March 4.

If Mrs. Chamberlain is as witty as her mother, she will prove a most pleasant addition to Birmingham upper circles. Mrs. Endicott is reported to have said that there were five obstacles to her daughter's marriage, two below ground and three above.

Lord Grey has withdrawn his objection to the publication of the correspondence between Earl Grey and the Princess Lieven. It has accordingly been placed in Mr. Bentley's hands, and he hopes to publish it in September of next year.

A curious story reaches me from Portsmouth, to the effect that the whole of the ox tongues of the animals slaughtered at the Royal Naval Victualling-yard for the use of our soldiers and sailors at that port are distributed as a free gift or perquisite to those naval officers whose incomes amount to or exceed £500 per annum. The number of oxen slaughtered annually amounts to some thousands.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

A special conference of the members of the Peace Society was held on Monday, at the office, 47, New Broad-street, to consider the position in which the society has been placed by the death of its honorary secretary, Mr. Henry Richard, and the subsequent resignation of its secretary, Mr. William Jones. The president, Sir Joseph W. Pease, M.P., took the chair. He explained the present position of the society, and paid a warm tribute to the great services rendered to it by the late Mr. Richard, and an unanimous resolution was adopted embodying the feeling of the conference in reference to the loss sustained by the society through the decease of its honoured leader. The conference were informed that a large number of applications for the vacant office of secretary have been received, and that these are being carefully considered by the committee.

A NEW WELSH CHURCH IN LONDON.

Opening services are this week being held in the new Presbyterian church which the Welsh in London have erected in Charing-cross-road. The style of building is the later Romanesque, such as prevailed at the end of the twelfth century. Under the church is a large lecture-hall. Adjoining the building, with its front in Shaftesbury-avenue, is another which is intended for an institute, with reading and class rooms, library, and various vestries for carrying on the branches of work, social, educational, and religious. The total cost of site and buildings is about £15,000, of which about £4,000 remains to be raised. A public meeting will be held this evening, at which Mr. Samuel Smith will preside, and when Mrs. Mary Davies and other vocalists will give their services

KICKED TO DEATH.

Late last night Robert Knowles, a pork butcher, living at Preston, found his wife drinking at a neighbour's house, and pressed her to go home She did not comply, whereupon Knowles struck her a violent blow, and she fell from the chair on which she sat. As she lay on the ground he kicked her on the neck, and she died a few minutes after. Her husband, who seemed much shocked at the result of his anger, was apprehended.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S ADMIRERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Boulangist journals this morning state that General Boulanger received an ovation yesterday evening on leaving the Renaissance Theatre. The *Intransigeant* declares that some of the manifestants were arrested outside the theatre.

THE HOLBORN ELECTION CONTEST.

LORD COMPTON TO FIGHT THE LIBERAL BATTLE.

Professor Stuart, M.P., presided last evening, at the new Gladstonian Club in Queen-square, at a meeting of the General Council of the Executive of the Holborn Liberal Association, when Earl Compton was unanimously chosen to contest the seat in Holborn vacant by the death of Colonel Duncan. Lord Compton, who on being introduced was loudly cheered, said that he adhered to the Birmingham programme of the Liberal party. He was an advanced Liberal, and the more he considered political subjects the more Liberal he became. Having spoken in high terms of the late Colonel Duncan, whose only fault was that he called himself a Tory, Lord Compton went over the items of the Liberal programme, and expressed his entire concurrence with them, at the same time intimating that he looked upon social questions—such as the overcrowding in poor districts, the sweating system, and the influx of pauper labour—as of urgent importance. A vote of sympathy with the widow and family of the late Colonel Duncan was afterwards carried The first public meeting will be held this evening at eight o'clock at the Holborn Town Hall, when Lord Compton will further expound his views. At a meeting of the Conservative Association held last night, Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C., was chosen to contest the seat in the Tory interest.

We are requested to state that the meeting called at the Holborn Gladstonian Club for Thursday evening next will *not* be held, but all are invited to the meeting at the Holborn Town Hall on that evening in favour of Lord Compton's candidature for Holborn.

A GALLANT FIGHT WITH A SLAVE DHOW.

A HEROIC LIEUTENANT.

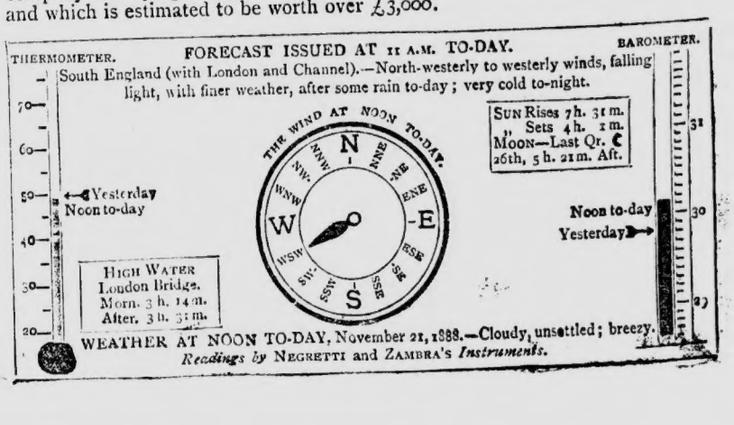
Letters have been received furnishing particulars of the engagement with a slave dhow off the Zanzibar coast on the night of the 17th October, resulting in the death of Navigating-Lieutenant Myler Cooper, of the *Griffon*. A volunteer crew of six, all told, under Lieutenant Cooper, were in the ship's steam cutter off the Island of Pemba. The dhow was sighted and the cutter gave chase. As she got alongside the Arabs fired a volley from their rifles right into her. Lieutenant Cooper was fatally wounded; but he at once gave orders for the attacking master-at-arms to take command, saying, "Never mind me; take the dhow at all hazards." The Arabs continued firing, and the caulker's mate was seriously wounded, and soon afterwards the sailmaker's mate fell. The remaining three of the cutter's crew kept up a gallant fight for an hour. Then the Arab crew of fourteen or fifteen ran the dhow ashore and escaped, taking dead and wounded with them. The dhow contained ninety-eight slaves—men, women, and children—several of them having been wounded in the engagement. When the capture of the dhow was reported to Lieutenant Cooper, he said, "Then securely anchor her, and make the best of our way to the ship." This was done, but the gallant officer died just before reaching the *Griffon*. The other two wounded were in hospital at Zanzibar. The sailmaker was doing well, but the caulker was in a critical condition. The sad affair created a profound impression among officers and men engaged in the suppression of the slave trade.

A PROCLAMATION AGAINST SANDWICH-MEN.—The Paris Prefect of Police, by a decree issued to-day, forbids sandwich-men and advertising vans to appear on the principal boulevards, on the ground that they obstruct the traffic and frighten horses. In the other streets fancy costumes for sandwich-men are prohibited, while illuminated vans and advertising carts are to be restricted in size, and are not to be drawn by more than two horses.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1888, when there was a balance of £7,647,072, to November 17, 1888, were £49,748,708 against £49,766,250 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,950,107. The net expenditure was £53,348,393, against £52,396,698 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on November 17, 1888, amounted to £2,033,483, and at the same date in 1887 to £2,305,659.

THE CITY WITHOUT A MAYOR.—Yesterday Mr. J. F. Ranson was formally elected mayor of Norwich, Mr. E. K. Harvey, who had consented to serve, having at the last moment declined to do so. It will be remembered that Mr. A. R. Chamberlin, who was selected to the office on the 9th inst., declined from the first to act. It was intimated, however, yesterday that Mr. Chamberlin would be willing to discharge the duties of the mayoralty upon some future occasion if invited to do so.

THE CLERKENWELL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Yesterday afternoon Captain Penton, M.P., and the commissioners of the Clerkenwell free library attended at the temporary premises in Tysoe-street, and declared the library and news rooms open for the free use of the public. In addition to the gentlemen mentioned, there were present Mr. R. M. Holborn, of Mark-lane, who gave £300 in cash and £500 worth of books to the library, and the surveyor and clerk to the Skinners' Company, who had come with a letter from the company conveying the gift of a central site on which to erect the free library, and which is estimated to be worth over £3,000.



GONE OUT LIKE A LAMB.

LAST NIGHT IN THE COMMONS.—BY A SPECTATOR.

IT is not a bit of use pretending that this debate is interesting. It is not interesting, it is very flat and dull and unprofitable. It is not a bit more use pretending (if any one wishes to) that the Opposition were vastly indignant and anxious about the proposal which the Government carried early this morning. The Opposition, as a whole, were puzzled and vexed, as if they had not quite caught Mr. Gladstone's position. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at; at any rate, so it was. The "cave" did not swell, but the party showed no wish to make any further fight of it. It was evidently to be taken only as a question of degree and of season. Let it pass. The suspension of the twelve o'clock rule proved to be scarcely required. Everything was quite quiet; and the speech of the evening was Colonel Saunderson's. Mr. T. W. Russell disappointed us. He did not speak.

Sir E. Grey justified the report that he too was of Mr. Haldane's cave, but in the mildest possible style of adhesion, and Mr. Munro Ferguson was the only other sheep that went astray, influenced by experience of the Crofter settlement. Mr. Dillon made a spirited defence of the broader view, and announced his intention to defend it as against the present proposal by determined agitation. Lord Abercorn's brother spoke. Perhaps no weaker speech was ever made by a Cabinet Minister than this of Lord George Hamilton's. But if this debate has shown nothing else it has shown the utter, the almost imbecile debility of the Treasury Bench without Arthur Balfour. Mr. Handel Cossham's speech contained one interesting streak: the account of an eviction. "And then whether it is that I have a touch too much of the woman in me (confessed the soft-hearted old fellow, with simple pathos) I must say that I could stand no more, and I went away. Afterwards (he added) I heard that the old man died, and I will say that his cry in ringing in my ears yet, with the old cry of wrong and cruelty in all ages."

THE ULSTER JESTER.

After ten o'clock things grew livelier. Colonel Saunderson made a speech which, though it contained but one good argumentative point, was instinct with the Colonel's characteristic humour at its liveliest and raciest. The argument was this. Just as Mr. O'Brien urged that the Government proposal was one that would only help, not the poor tenants who needed assistance but the rich who did not, so Colonel Saunderson objected to Mr. Gladstone's proposal to deal with arrears that the landlords who would lose by it were the good ones who had forborne to screw the rents out *à la* Clanricarde, and the tenants who would gain by it were the bad ones who had been counting on some relief of the kind to absolve them from effort. But, to turn from the Colonel chopping logic to the Colonel cracking jokes, he caused great laughter by rallying Mr. Gladstone on his remarks as to "the use of arrears" to the ingenious landlord. "Why," exclaimed the Colonel, "he seems to think the landlords live on arrears!" As for Mr. Gladstone's "one case" quoted in illustration, the fact that the Colonel was unable to contradict any point in it did not prevent him from expressing the conviction that "there was a flavour of Dopping about it, and his first thought was, Has the Professor (looking across at Mr. Stuart) been at it again?" But Colonel Saunderson is never so crushing in his ridicule as when he quotes "things one would rather have left unsaid" from the past oratory of its object, generally Sir William Harcourt. Roars of laughter greeted the citation of Sir William's remark at Birmingham, in which he modestly compared himself to a star which could only twinkle when the sun was away. "I hope we shall have some twinkling from him to-night," added the Colonel, and even Sir William joined in the laughter, which was as general on the front Opposition bench as elsewhere.

LORD HARTINGTON OPENS HIS LIPS.

Lord Hartington followed, and echoed much of the speech of "his hon. friend for North Armagh." His opening was retarded by an incident springing from a remark levelled at Mr. Dillon. Lord Hartington was reprobating Mr. Dillon for what he called the threat of intimidation conveyed in his speech. Mr. Dillon repudiated the interpretation; but the reception of his demurrer was such as to draw from him further protest, and to give an opportunity for the Tory groundlings to convey an inarticulate insult to the Nationalist champion's veracity. The passage called forth from Mr. Morley when his turn came a warm defence of his friend John Dillon. Lord Hartington's great point was that Mr. Gladstone treated the arrears from a purely *a priori* standpoint, and not taking the trouble to prove a case for urgency, much more for substitution in the room of a proposal with which the arrears question had nothing to do. What then did he want them to do? Vote against the temporary extension of an Act which was proved a success, a vote which did not, he maintained, involve any pledging to a general principle. No! and he nailed the Unionist flag to the Government mast.

MR. MORLEY.

Mr. Morley took his stand upon the contention that whatever might be said of Lord Ashbourne's Act in itself, the present proposal was brought forward as a stop-gap instead of that broader scheme of dealing with the land question which the Government were always speaking of but never revealing. It meant an indefinite postponement of the real settlement, a deliberate narrowing of aim when the time was ripe for something better. And as such they opposed it. With regard to the success of the Act, he objected to the statistics as not including certain important data for a conclusion on that point. The best point in a speech which the attitude of both sides showed to be anything but a success, was his citation of the extract from the *Birmingham Post*, which we printed on Saturday. The quotation considered the possibility of the Government introducing such a measure, and pointed out the inefficiency and insecurity of it: then going on to define the position of the Liberal Unionists, they, it said, "would support it rather than see their position endangered; but would do so with reluctance and apprehension." The effect of this awkwardly put quotation was immense and instantaneous. "And these are the men who talk as if there were a moral gulf between us and them! There is a gulf (exclaimed Mr. Morley, turning on the Unionist phalanx) and your political morality is at the bottom of it."

"BACKSHEESH."

Mr. W. H. Smith having defended himself against Mr. Gladstone's strictures on the introduction of the measure at this time and in this form, the House divided against the Amendment. Only 330 to 246! The very respectable minority drew loud cheers from the Opposition. The Tories replied, and the motion being next carried without a division, had the cheering to themselves this time. At the critical moment, however, some Opposition voice cleverly interpolated the word "Backsheesh!" The next, all was over. The House separated. It was but half an hour after midnight. And so the proposal about which many expectations were formed went out as it had come in—like a lamb.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

THEOLOGY.

"ROOTS." (Richard Bentley and Son.)
[A new edition of a series of articles reprinted with additions from *Temple Bar*. These "loose thoughts for loose thinkers" are described in a sub-title as "a plea for tolerance." Pp. 181, cloth.]

"THE NEW TESTAMENT." (Burns and Oates.)
[The Roman Catholic Edition (translated from the Vulgate), in limp cloth, at sixpence. There are occasional elucidatory footnotes.]

ART.

SHORT, FRANK. On the Making of Etchings. Robert Donthorn. ("Rembrandt Head.")
[A very dainty little book, giving the history of an etching from the mine to the print. Very prettily illustrated.]

LAW.

GOMME, GEORGE LAURENCE. "London County Council." (London: Davie Nutt.)
[A distinctly useful little book of reference. It discusses the duties and powers of the new Council to be elected in January, according to the Local Government Act of 1888, incorporating the duties transferred from the Metropolitan Board of Works and other bodies. The arrangement of subjects is alphabetical. Pp. 136, cloth. Price 2*s.*]

THE DRAMA.

NOEL, THE HON. RODEN. "Thomas Otway." (Vizetelly and Co.)
[A volume of the "Mermaid Series." The plays selected are "Don Carlos," "The Orphan," "The Soldier's Fortune," and "Venice Preserved." Mr. Roden Noel contributes a biographical and critical introduction; and half a dozen of Otway's letters are affixed by way of appendix. Pp. 392, cloth. Portrait of Otway. Price 2*s. 6d.*]

MISCELLANEA.

AINGER, ALFRED. "Charles Lamb." (Macmillan.) 5*s.*

ARNOLD, MATTHEW. "Essays in Criticism." Second Series. With introductory note by "C." (Lord Coleridge). (Macmillan.) 7*s. 6d.*

AUTHOR OF "THREE-CORNERED ESSAYS." "Arm-Chair Essays." (Ward and Downey.)
[Seventeen essays on a great variety of subjects: "The Ethics of Dining," "The Growth of a Suburb," "Two Peeps into Spain," "Walking Parties," "Noblemen in Business," etc., etc. Pp. 318, cloth.]

COOPER, ALFRED J. "The Direction of our Civilization." (Freethought Publishing Co.)
[Mr. Cooper discusses religion, poverty, the unemployed, the liberty of woman, the liberty of man, and artificial selection—all from the anti-Christian standpoint. Pp. 181, cloth. Price 3*s. 6d.*]

HUGHES, E. "Some Aspects of Humanity." (Elliot Stock.)
[Another volume of essays. Two factors work in the souls of men and help to determine the destinies of humanity: man's faith and man's love. From the possibilities contained in these, the author draws the conclusions contained in this volume. His essays discuss "Patient People," "Present Day Novels," "Children and Flowers," "Life a Distillery," &c. Pp. 265, cloth.]

"IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?" A Reprint of the *Daily Telegraph* Correspondence. With an Article on the "Philosophy of Marriage," by Mrs. Lynn Linton, and Appendix on the Marriage and Divorce Laws of the World, by H. A. Smith, Barrister-at-Law, &c. (Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Paternoster-row. Pp. 300. 1*s.*)

LAURIE, Prof. S. S. "Occasional Addresses on Educational Subjects." (Cambridge: At the University Press.)
[Professor Laurie's addresses deal with the functions of Primary, Secondary, and University Schools, Free Schooling, the Teaching of Geography, Religious Education of the Young, Examinations, John Milton, Hints on Class Management, &c. Pp. 215, cloth.]

LOYE, Dr. PAUL. "La Mort par la Décapitation." (Paris: Bureaux du Progrès Medical, 14, Rue des Carmes. 1888.)

SHARP, WILLIAM. "Life of Heinrich Heine." (Walter Scott. 1*s.*)
["Great Writer" Series.]

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

"THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA." (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)
[The ninth edition of this colossal and invaluable work of reference is brought to a close with the twenty-fourth volume. This extends from Ura to Zym. Among the more important articles are Voltaire (Saintsbury), Walpole (Courtney), Warburton (Garnett), Webster (Swinburne), Wordsworth (Minto), and Wycherley (Theo. Watts). A General Index is promised for January. Pp. 834.]

YEARLY VOLUMES.

"THE ART JOURNAL." (London: Virtue and Co.)

"THE LEISURE HOUR." (Religious Tract Society.)
[The yearly volume of the *Leisure Hour* for 1888 forms as usual a most desirable gift book. In addition to the usual number of interesting general articles, this volume contains an illustrated article on "The Queen's Homes" (Eyre Pascoe); papers by Canon Creighton on "The Story of the English Shires," &c. Price, cloth, 7*s.*]

"THE SUNDAY AT HOME." (Same publishers.)
[This, as its title implies, is of a more religious character than the *Leisure Hour*, but the yearly volume forms a no less handsome presentation volume. Pp. 828. Price 7*s.*]

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THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

RIGHT THROUGH BRITISH TERRITORY.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being manifested in the conference to consider the question of a Pacific cable to Australasia which is to be held to-morrow afternoon in the Cannon-street Hotel. The periodical breaks in the cable communications between England and Australia will no longer, we are told very plainly, be put up with by the colonies, and on this side, too, there is a determination to make this impossible in the future. When the Eastern Extension Company have laid their new cable, the risk of interruption will be lessened, but, besides bringing that danger down to a minimum, a Pacific cable would secure other advantages. By connecting England, Canada, and Australia by means of a direct cable which would pass through British territory throughout its entire length, something would be done to knit the Empire together and consolidate its scattered parts. This view of the project was placed by the Pacific Telegraph Company before the Colonial Conference held in London last year.

The route of the proposed cable is from Vancouver Island to Australia, touching at Hawaii, Fanning Island, Samoa, Fiji, and New Zealand. The total distance is about 7,430 miles, and the longest stretch from Vancouver Island to Hawaii is 2,400 miles. From the soundings of the *Tuscaroora* and the *Challenger* it appears that the line will be laid at a great depth, many of the soundings already taken being over 3,000 fathoms, a circumstance which, in the opinion of the best marine cable experts, will greatly tend to promote both security from interruption and the carrying power of the cable. The soundings also show that the bottom is most favourable to the life of a cable, being mud, clay, and ooze, with the exception of the approaches to the islands, where coral exists, which can be readily secured.

By the proposal submitted to the Colonial Conference, the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, and Australasia are asked to guarantee to the company Government traffic to the extent of £75,000 per annum for twenty-five years, in such proportions as may be annually agreed upon between the said Governments. The guaranteeing Governments would be allowed the free use of the line up to the amount of their respective guarantees at current rates, such rates never to exceed four shillings per word from England to Australia. Thus, for example, if the colony of Victoria gave a guarantee of £10,000 per annum Government traffic, the Government of Victoria would have the free use of the line for Government messages up to £10,000 per annum at rates not exceeding 4*s.* per word. In the event of the Government not using the line up to the extent of their guarantee, they would be required to make good the deficiency. The Government guarantee asked for refers simply to *Government* traffic, without any reference whatever to any traffic from public sources, the volume of which, however great or small, would not in any way affect the liability of the respective Governments. To the commercial world the advantage of such a compact would be enormous, as the rate at present is over 9*s.* per word. A reduction to 4*s.* would of course be of immense benefit to the commercial interests of the Empire.

The Governments of Canada, of Victoria, of Queensland, of New Zealand, and of Hawaii have expressed themselves very strongly in favour of the scheme. Mr. Gillies, the Premier of Victoria, is now calling a Conference of the Australasian colonies to meet in Melbourne to consider this question. The Canadian Government have quite recently issued invitations to all the Australasian colonies to send delegates to Montreal to discuss the question. The Home Government have despatched the *Egeria* to survey the route, and have annexed Fanning Island, one of the proposed points of call of the cable. They propose, however, to allow the *Egeria* to occupy several years in completing the survey unless pressure be put upon them to complete it more quickly.

The list of signatories to the articles of association of the Pacific Telegraph Company shows the standing of that body. They include the Earl of Milltown, Sir James P. Corry, M.P., Sir Daniel Cooper, Viscount Folkestone, M.P., Sir Alfred Slade, Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., The Hon. P. Perkins, Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., The Hon. Murray E. G. Finch-Hatton, M.P., Sir Donald A. Smith, and Mr. Sandford Fleming. The resolution to be submitted to the conference is in the following terms:—

That in view of the unsatisfactory state of the existing telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Australasia this meeting most strongly approves of the proposal of the Pacific Telegraph Company (Limited) to lay a cable across the Pacific Ocean from Vancouver Island to Australia, touching at Hawaii, Fanning Island, Samoa, Fiji, and New Zealand, and to reduce the tariff from Great Britain to Australasia to 4*s.* per word, and that this meeting, believing that the laying of such a cable would be a great benefit to commerce in time of peace, and a safeguard to Imperial interests in time of war, trusts that her Majesty's Government will do all in their power to facilitate the laying of such a cable, especially by obtaining the necessary soundings with as little delay as possible.

A ROOMFUL OF REMINGTONS.

Sounds strongly suggestive of "the woodpecker tapping" and the tinkling of a musical-box out of order guided the visitor to Anderton's Hotel on Saturday afternoon to the room in which a press view of the newest (No. 5) Remington typewriter was being held. Some half-dozen machines, including the first, dated 1870, were shown in operation. The No. 5, about to be placed on the market, is an elaborate and highly-finished piece of mechanism, a great advance on anything Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans, and Benedict have hitherto put before the public. The improvements consist in the capacity to use wider paper and four additional keys, giving eight extra characters, while a lightened and more elegant carriage can be pushed with the left hand; the alignment is said to be perfect, and three line-spacings instead of two are provided. Several devices tending to increased simplicity, speed, durability, and manifolding power have also been added.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

LAST TEN NIGHTS of Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, PRINCE KARL. Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.
PRINCE KARL will be TRANSFERRED to the GLOBE THEATRE, SATURDAY, Dec. 22

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.0, a New and Original Drama, by HENRY PETTITT, entitled HANDS ACROSS THE SEA. (Enormous Success.) Messrs. Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abingdon, Julian Cross, Bucklaw, Edmund Gurney, H. H. Morell; Misses Webster, Barnard, Vizetelly, and Mary Rorke. New and elaborate scenery by Bruce Smith, Julian Hicks, and Richard C. Durant. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open daily from 10 till 5, and the libraries. Doors open 7.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 212th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunders, G. Arnold, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK 110th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 249th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss E. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. C. Maude, Mr. W. Lonnen, and Mr. George Stone.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, Morland, De Solla, &c. At 8, THAT TELEGRAM. MATINÉE SATURDAY NEXT, November 24, at 2.30.

STRAND THEATRE.
(Under the management of Mr. C. H. HAWTREY,
By arrangement with Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.)

TO-NIGHT will be performed, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled ATALANTA, at 9 o'clock. Mr. F. Wyatt, Mr. T. Squire, Mr. Fleming Norton, Mr. Rudolph Lewis, Mr. F. Wensley, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey; Miss Alma Stanley, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Miss Florence Lancaster, Miss Mary Glover, Miss G. Baring, Miss Nellie Bennett, Miss Stella Leigh, Miss S. Baring, and Miss Marie Linden. Preceded, at Eight o'clock, by A HIGHLAND LEGACY. Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Percy Lyndal, Mr. A. Edgemore, Mr. W. Wyes, Mr. Grahame Wentworth, Miss Stella Leigh, Miss Zerbini. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. 55th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEES of MAMMA SATURDAYS, Dec. 1 and 15, at 3.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. SECOND SPECIAL MATINEE of CARINA THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
(Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, THE LADY OF LYONS. Miss Wallis, Mesdames Robertha Erskine, H. Leigh, Lamballe; Messrs. Mackintosh, Bassett Roe, Allen Thomas, Masthew Brodie, Charles Arnold, Arthur Fenwicke, Herberte Basing, George Seldon, &c., and Forbes Robertson.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Chorus and Orchestra of 100, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5 o'clock. Early application is necessary to secure places. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. Wyes, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, Miss Scarlett, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded, at 8.10, by BARBARA. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

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THE STARVING RUSSIAN ARTISTES.

We have received the following further subscriptions:—

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TYRANT GOLF!

"At St. Andrew's the air simply shrieks with the swinging of clubs, while on every hand balls keep dropping like a heavy hailstorm or whizzing past the alarmed ear like rifle bullets. . . . Even infants in arms have little clubs in their hands; they suck the handles, I believe, and thus aid the process of teething."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, September 30, 1884.

I.

Yes! 'tis a tyrant of a game,
Which entering once the forehead
Swift sinks its way down to the heart,
Till ladies vote it "horrid"!

II.

For Mabel, Nell, and Eglantine,
May make themselves as fetchin'
In pale sweet pink, and blue, and white,
As beautiful Miss Detchon.

III.

In vain the fresh face blossoms out
Of jackets, starred and streaked;
The player's breast to all but golf,
Is cool as is his cleek-head!

IV.

A golfer's eye is on his ball
(Spelt sometimes with a big B),
And little recks he, as she comes,
What Polly's pretty rig be.

V.

Even if you fondly hope to preach
The love of Alma Mater,
You'd better see the season past—
Come down a little later.

VI.

Now, when the rage is on the green,
All other subjects kindle
No more emotion in the breast
Than yon cold "rock and spindle."

VII.

The day is sacred to the game;
The night—the game is talked of—
Who is, and who is not in form,
Who lagged behind, who walked off!

VIII.

And, sad to say, when Sunday comes,
And eyes no more the ball see,
In dreams the muscles' work seems not
Indicative of palsy.

IX.

For still kind slumber prophesies
Who will in burn or ditch be;
Golf balls run out and in between
The I's of A. K. H. B!

St. Andrew's. CLEEKE SCHOTTE.

HOW TO READ.

GLADSTONE, THE STATESMAN.

"When he reads a book he does so pencil in hand, marking off on the margin those passages which he wishes to remember, querying those about which he is in doubt, and putting a cross opposite those which he disputes. At the end of the volume he constructs a kind of index of his own, which enables him to refer to those things he wishes to remember in the book."—*The Grand Old Man*, p. 24.

BUCKLE, THE HISTORIAN.

Darwin records a meeting with Buckle and "was very glad to learn from him his system of collecting facts. He told me that he bought all the books which he read, and made a full index, to each, of the facts which he thought might prove serviceable to him, and that he could always remember in what book he had read anything, for his memory was wonderful. I asked him how at first he could judge what facts would be serviceable, and he answered that he did not know, but that a sort of instinct guided him. From this habit of making indices, he was enabled to give the astonishing number of references on all sorts of subjects, which may be found in his 'History of Civilization.'"

DARWIN, THE MAN OF SCIENCE.

Darwin's own method, as described by his son, was not very dissimilar. "In each book, as he read it, he marked passages bearing on his work. In reading a book or pamphlet he made pencil lines at the side of the page, often adding short remarks, and at the end made a list of the pages marked. When it was to be catalogued and put away, the marked pages were looked at, and so a rough abstract of the book was made."

SOME GUESSES ABOUT PLAYING CARDS.

"The origin and history of playing cards are not altogether as obscure," writes a correspondent, "as the title selected by your contributor might appear to suggest. The conjecture adopted by the writer that our 'knave' is adapted from the Saracenic 'naib' is unquestionably plausible. But, although etymologically 'knave' and 'Knabe' are no doubt identical, in the present application 'Knabe' cannot well have suggested 'knave,' for the simple reason that the 'knave' (in French cards) is not by the Germans called 'Knabe' at all, but 'Bube,' which in sense corresponds strictly to our 'knave,' and, like that term, is simply a translation of the French 'valet.' Borrowing the card from the French, the Germans, like ourselves, borrowed also the name. But French cards are of only comparatively recent introduction in Germany. Your writer altogether omits to notice what certainly deserves some attention in connection with your subject—namely, that quaint and, in more respects than one, interesting variety of playing cards which has long been in use in Germany, and at one time was the most artistic variety in use in Europe. In one suit at least, but possibly in two, the German cards betray a direct descent from the original parent stock, which is said to have flourished in Hindostan more than a thousand years ago. For their 'acorn' suit clearly, I think, corresponds to that old suit of 'a pineapple in a shallow cup,' of which antiquarians tell us. The fourth suit, of 'bells,' may also very possibly have been handed down straight from Asia. The two intermediate suits, 'green' and 'red'—the former having for its badge a green leaf, as of a birch, resembling in shape more or less the form of a 'spade,' the latter a heart—appear to be adaptations from the corresponding suits in French cards. Like the Italian, the German cards have no queen, but two varieties of knave, the one named 'Ober,' with the badge of

his suit above him, the other 'Unter,' with it below. These 'Unters' or 'Wenzels' likewise form an interesting link with the card system of old Hindostan. The Hindoo inventors of playing cards are reported to have had a game in which certain cards beat all the others, whatever their suit or their value. This corresponds strictly to the rule in German 'Skat' in which the four 'Hunters,' taking rank according to their suit, though counting only as two, beat every card in the pack. With their peculiar cards the Germans play their own peculiar games, which are undoubtedly indigenous and differ altogether from what we play here and the French in France. One of these games has become historically famous in a small way by Prince Bismarck's humorous reply made to an interlocutor who, shortly after 1866, suggested that France might become troublesome. 'In that case,' said the Prince, 'we shall challenge her to a game of "sixty-six."'"

"The writer of your article states," says another correspondent, "that he has never been able to find an explanation for the line, "Per un punto. Martin ti è persa la cappa." This is a well-known Italian saying or proverb, of which the origin is said to be—that a certain Martino, abbot of a wealthy convent, expecting a visit from the Pope, among other preparations to do honour to the exalted guest, desired the following inscription to be carved on the architrave of the great gateway:—"Porta patens esto. Nulli claudatur honesto." (Let the door be open. To none closed who are honest.) The man entrusted with the task misplaced the stop, and the inscription ran thus: "Porta patens esto nulli. Claudatur honesto." (Let the door be open to none. Closed to who are honest.) The Pope, on reading the inscription, deprived the Abbot Martino of all his honours, and it passed into a byword that "Per un punto Martin perdè la cappa." I regret that I cannot at this moment recall the convent of which Martino was abbot.

THE DEWSBURY ELECTION.

"With us is now the flowing tide,"
The Unionists exulting cried.
"The People coming round in shoals,
Prove they have consciences and souls;
They've found out Morley—have they not?
They've 'smoked' that wicked old man's plot.
Through far and wide throughout the nation
There's hatred of 'Disintegration.'
Lord Hartington's the man they trust,
With 'Joe' the virtuous and just;
The blessed Balfour they adore,
And Jesse Collings even more.
And we—while 'Law and Order' rules—
Live in the Paradise of Fools."

'Twas thus they spoke at set of sun,
Ere Dewsbury's fight was lost and won.
But Walrond saw another sight
When the news came at dead of night,
And all his men turned pale with fright
To hear the issue of that fight.
Smith heaved a deep yet gentle sigh,
A tear was in the Marquis' eye;
While Jesse, with a lowered crest,
His head half buried in his breast;
And each bold Tory felt the blow
Struck home by their relentless foe.
They'll cry though, as before they cried,
"With us is still the flowing tide.
It's true, no doubt, we're bound to say,
It seems to flow the other way.
But what is that to men of pith?
Whate'er betides we still have Smith;
His name our charging hosts along
Shall be the battle word.
Though Dewsbury mayhap's gone wrong,
Our fears shall not be stirred—

One skirmish in a Yorkshire town
Shall never, never knock us down.
The tide may ebb, the tide may flow,
While we have Smith we're safe, we know,
By strict attention as we go;
The nation's kept by Smith and Co.
And though constituencies may rave,
And at the pol-booth misbehave,
One glance at Smith when in his place
Gives every Tory heart of grace,

No matter who lose and no matter who win,
We've made up our minds that we mean to stay in;
We mean to stay in to the end of our term,
Though the Radicals rave and the Liberals squirm,
We mean to stay in as long as we can.
In spite of the arts of that wicked old man,
In spite of his shouting, in spite of his din,
We mean to stay in, we mean to stay in.
He may lay it on thick, he may lay it on thin,
He may tear and may swear, but we mean to stay in.
They may win the election at Dewsbury, too,
But to win the elections, why, that's nothing new,
By-elections we know that the Liberals win,
But what does that matter, we mean to stay in.

Then here's the moral of the day,
Please hear what we have got to say,
We do not care one gooseberry
For being beat at Dewsbury."

A TEN-YEAR-OLD BRIDE.

When Aminata Miles, of Kansas, U.S., came in the company of a bridegroom into the presence of the official registrar of marriages the other day, she lacked one day of being ten years old; but as she was an orphan and had no home the judge issued the licence without the usual consent being filed.

NOVELTY IN SCHOOL PUNISHMENTS.

A Connecticut school teacher, who was recently forbidden by the schoo authorities to punish children by putting sticks an inch or two long between their jaws and tying their hands behind them, is said since then to have punished the unruly by sealing their mouths with court plaster, occasionally seasoned with red pepper.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Royal Commission on Education Conference, Exeter Hall, 11 and 7.
Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi—Opening Address by the Duke of Abercorn, 8.
Meteorological Society, 26, Great George-street, S.W., 7.
Geological Society, Burlington-house, W., 8.
Inventors' Institute, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C., 8.
Messrs. Hanns' Chamber Concert, Gresham Hall, Brixton, 8.
Telegraph Boys' Institute—Concert, Cheniesstreet, W.C., 8.
Eighty Club at Home, Westminster Palace Hotel, 9.30
School Board Candidate at Bermondsey Town Hall, 8.30.
H. Labouchere, M.P., at Walthamstow Town Hall, 8.
Charing-cross Hospital Dinner, Whitehall Rooms, 7.30.
Opening of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Charing-cross-road, 7.
Lectures.—Mr. J. F. Torr, on "London County Council," Hammersmith Central Liberal Club, 8; Mr. S. Wallas, on "Wages," South Peckham Liberal Club, 8; South London Parliament, Horns Assembly Rooms, 8; T. Paynter Allen on "Marriage Reform," Anderton's Hotel, 8; Sir R. Ball on "Comets," Birkbeck Institution, 8; Paddington Baths (Queen's-road Station)—Lecture on "Local Government," by Mr. Harold Hodge, M.A., 8; Father MeFadden on "Ireland," St. Pancras Vestry Hall, 8; F. Villiers on "Here, There, and Everywhere" (illustrated by dissolving views), City of London Y.M.C.A., 186, Aldersgate-street, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Bazaar in Aid of Bethnal-green Church, Morley Hall.
Arts and Crafts Exhibition—T. J. Cobden Sanderson on Bookbinding, New Art Gallery, 8.30.
Concerts—St. James's Hall Ballad Concert, 8; Royal Victoria Ballad Concert, 8; Herr Waldemar Meyer's Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.
Ragged School Union Meeting, Carisbrook Villa, Upper Tulse-hill, 3.
Thespis Club Entertainment, 8
Lectures—Miss Ward on the "History of Education," Kensington High Schools for Girls, 3; A. Milnes on "Vaccination," North Islington Liberal Club, 8.30; Debate on Irish Affairs, South Kensington Liberal Club, 8.30; National Health Society's Lectures, Devonhurst, Chiswick, 12

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